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KC 12180 (3)











George W. Kittredge  
July 23, 1788.

THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
TOM JONES,  
A  
FOUNDLING,



THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
TOM JONES,  
A  
FOUNDLING,

BY  
HENRY FIELDING, ESQ.

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VOL. III.

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LONDON:

Printed for J. Johnson ; J. Nichols and Son ; R. Baldwin ;  
F. and C. Rivington ; Otridge and Son ; W. J. and J.  
Richardson ; R. Faulder and Son ; G. Nicol and Son ;  
T. Payne ; G. Robinson ; W. Lowndes ; Wilkie and Ro-  
binson ; Scatcherd and Letterman ; Lane and Newman ;  
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W. Miller ; I. Booker ; R. H. Evans ; S. Bagster ;  
J. Harding ; J. Mawman ; J. Asperne ; P. and W. Wynne ;  
and Joseph Harding.

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1808.

KC 12180(3)



57 \* 112

**Printed by Rider and Weed, Little Britain.**

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*Continuation of TOM JONES; or, The History of a Foundling.*

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THE  
HISTORY  
OF A  
FOUNDLING.

---

BOOK X.

*In which the history goes forward about twelve hours.*

---

CHAP. I.

*Containing instructions very necessary to be perused by modern critics.*

**R**EADER, it is impossible we should know what sort of person thou wilt be; for, perhaps, thou mayest be as learned in human nature as Shakespeare himself was, and, perhaps, thou mayest be no wiser than some of his editors. Now, lest this latter should be the case, we think proper, before we go any farther together, to give thee a few wholesome admonitions; that thou mayest not as grossly misunderstand and misrepresent us, as some of the said editors have misunderstood and misrepresented their author.



First, then, we warn thee not too hastily to condemn any of the incidents in this our history, as impertinent and foreign to our main design, because thou dost not immediately conceive in what manner such incident may conduce to that design. This work may, indeed, be considered as a great creation of our own; and for a little reptile of a critic to presume to find fault with any of its parts, without knowing the manner in which the whole is connected, and before he comes to the final catastrophe, is a most presumptuous absurdity. The allusion and metaphor we have here made us of, we must acknowledge to be infinitely too great for our occasion; but there is indeed, no other, which is at all adequate to express the difference between an author of the first rate, and a critic of the lowest.

Another caution we would give thee, my good reptile, is, that thou dost not find out too near a resemblance between certain characters here introduced; as for instance, between the landlady who appears in the seventh book, and her in the ninth. Thou art to know, friend, that there are certain characteristics, in which most individuals of every profession and occupation agree. To be able to preserve these characteristics, and at the same time to diversify their operations, is one talent of a good writer. Again, to mark the nice distinction between two persons actuated by the same vice or folly, is another; and as this last talent is found in very few writers, so is the true discernment of it found in as few readers; though, I believe, the observation of this forms a very principal pleasure in those who are capable of the discovery; every person, for instance, can distinguish between Sir Epicure Mammon and Sir Fopling Flatter; but to note the difference between Sir Fopling

Flutter and Sir Courtly Nice, requires a more exquisite judgment; for want of which, vulgar spectators of plays very often do great injustice in the theatre; where I have sometimes known a poet in danger of being convicted as a thief, upon much worse evidence than the resemblance of hands hath been held to be in the law. In reality, I apprehend every amorous widow on the stage would run the hazard of being condemned as a servile imitation of Dido, but that happily very few of our play-house critics understand enough of Latin to read Virgil.

In the next place, we must admonish thee, my worthy friend (for, perhaps, thy heart may be better than thy head), not to condemn a character as a bad one, because it is not perfectly a good one. If thou dost delight in these models of perfection, there are books enow written to gratify thy taste; but as we have not, in the course of our conversation, ever happened to meet with any such person, we have not chosen to introduce any such here. To say the truth, I a little question whether mere man ever arrived at this consummate degree of excellence, as well as whether there hath ever existed a monster bad enough to verify that

—*nulla virtute redemptum*  
*A vitiis*—\*

in Juvenal; nor do I, indeed, conceive the good purposes served by inserting characters of such angelic perfection, or such diabolical depravity, in any work of invention; since, from contemplating either, the mind of man is more likely to

\* Whose vices are not allayed with a single virtue.

be overwhelmed with sorrow and shame, than to draw any good uses from such patterns; for, in the former instance, he may be both concerned and ashamed to see a pattern of excellence in his nature, which he may reasonably despair of ever arriving at; and, in contemplating the latter, he may be no less affected with those uneasy sensations, at seeing the nature of which he is a partaker, degraded into so odious and detestable a creature.

In fact, if there be enough of goodness in a character to engage the admiration and affection of a well-disposed mind, though there should appear some of those little blemishes, *quas humana parum cavit natura*, they will raise our compassion rather than our abhorrence. Indeed, nothing can be of more moral use than the imperfections which are seen in examples of this kind; since such form a kind of surprise, more apt to affect and dwell upon our minds, than the faults of very vicious and wicked persons. The foibles and vices of men, in whom there is great mixture of good, become more glaring objects from the virtues which contrast them and show their deformity; and when we find such vices attended with their evil consequence to our favourite characters, we are not only taught to shun them for our own sake, but to hate them for the mischiefs they have already brought on those we love.

And now, my friend, having given you these few admonitions, we will, if you please, once more get forward with our history.

## A FOUNDLING.

### CHAP. II.

*Containing the arrival of an Irish gentleman, with very extraordinary adventures which ensued at the inn,*

**N**ow the little trembling hare, which the dread of all her numerous enemies, and chiefly of that cupping, cruel, carnivorous animal man, had confined all the day to her lurking-place, sports wantonly o'er the lawns; now on some hollow tree the owl, shrill chorister of the night, hoots forth notes which might charm the ears of some modern connoisseurs in music; now in the imagination of the half-drunk clown, as he staggers through the churchyard, or rather charnelyard, to his home, fear paints the bloody hobgoblin; now thieves and ruffians are awake, and honest watchmen fast asleep; in plain English, it was now midnight; and the company at the inn, as well those who have been already mentioned in this history, as some others who arrived in the evening, were all in bed. Only Susan Chambermaid was now stirring, she being obliged to wash the kitchen, before she retired to the arms of the fond expecting hostler.

In this posture were affairs at the inn, when a gentleman arrived there post. He immediately alighted from his horse, and coming up to Susan, inquired of her, in a very abrupt and confused manner, being almost out of breath with eagerness, Whether there was any lady in the house? The hour of night, and the behaviour of the man, who stared very wildly all the time, a little surprised Susan, so that she hesitated before she

made any answer; upon which the gentleman, with redoubled eagerness, begged her to give him a true information, saying, He had lost his wife, and was come in pursuit of her. 'Upon my shoul,' cries he, 'I have been near catching her already in two or three places, if I had not found her gone just as I came up with her. If she be in the house, do carry me up in the dark and show her to me; and if she be gone away before me, do tell me which way I shall go after her to meet her, and upon my shoul I will make you the richest poor woman in the nation.' He then pulled out a handful of guineas, a sight which would have bribed persons of much greater consequence than this poor wench, to much worse purposes.

Susan, from the account she had received of Mrs. Waters, made not the least doubt but that she was the very identical stray whom the right owner pursued. As she concluded, therefore, with great appearance of reason, that she never could get money in a honester way than by restoring a wife to her husband, she made no scruple of assuring the gentleman, that the lady he wanted was then in the house; and was presently afterwards prevailed upon (by very liberal promises, and some earnest paid into her hands) to conduct him to the bedchamber of Mrs. Waters.

It hath been a custom long established in the polite world, and that upon very solid and substantial reasons, that a husband shall never enter his wife's apartment without first knocking at the door. The many excellent uses of this custom need scarce be hinted to a reader who hath any knowledge of the world; for by this means the lady hath time to adjust herself, or to remove any disagreeable object out of the way; for there

are some situations, in which nice and delicate women would not be discovered by their husbands.

To say the truth, there are several ceremonies instituted among the polished part of mankind, which, though they may, to coarser judgments, appear as matters of mere form, are found to have much of substance in them, by the more discerning; and lucky would it have been, had the custom above mentioned been observed by our gentleman in the present instance. Knock, indeed, he did at the door, but not with one of those gentle raps which is usual on such occasions. On the contrary, when he found the door locked, he flew at it with such violence, that the lock immediately gave way, the door burst open, and he fell headlong into the room.

He had no sooner recovered his legs, than forth from the bed, upon his legs likewise appeared—with shame and sorrow are we obliged to proceed—our hero himself, who, with a menacing voice, demanded of the gentleman who he was, and what he meant by daring to burst open his chamber in that outrageous manner.

The gentleman at first thought he had committed a mistake, and was going to ask pardon and retreat, when, on a sudden, as the moon shone very bright, he cast his eyes on stays, gowns, petticoats, caps, ribbons, stockings, garters, shoes, clogs, &c. all which lay in a disordered manner on the floor. All these operating on the natural jealousy of his temper, so enraged him, that he lost all power of speech; and, without returning any answer to Jones, he endeavoured to approach the bed.

Jones immediately interposing, a fierce contention arose, which soon proceeded to blows on

both sides. And now Mrs. Waters (for we must confess she was in the same bed) being, I suppose, awakened from her sleep, and seeing two men fighting in her bedchamber, began to scream in the most violent manner, crying out 'murder! robbery!' and more frequently 'rape!' which last, some, perhaps, may wonder she should mention, who do not consider that these words of exclamation are used by ladies in a fright, as fa, la, la, ra, da, &c. are in music, only as the vehicles of sound, and without any fixed ideas.

Next to the lady's chamber was deposited the body of an Irish gentleman, who arrived too late at the inn to have been mentioned before. This gentleman was one of those whom the Irish call a *calabalaro*, or cavalier. He was a younger brother of a good family, and having no fortune at home, was obliged to look abroad in order to get one; for which purpose he was proceeding to Bath, to try his luck with cards and the women.

This young fellow lay in bed reading one of Mrs. Behn's novels; for he had been instructed by a friend, that he would find no more effectual method of recommending himself to the ladies, than the improving his understanding, and filling his mind with good literature. He no sooner, therefore, heard the violent uproar in the next room, than he leaped from his bolster, and taking his sword in one hand, and the candle which burnt by him in the other, he went directly to Mrs. Waters's chamber.

If the sight of another man in his shirt at first added some shock to the decency of the lady, it made her presently amends by considerably abating her fears; for no sooner had the *calabalaro* entered the room, than he cried out: 'Mr. Fitz-

‘patrick, what the devil is the maning of this?’ Upon which the other immediately answered, ‘O, Mr. Macklachlan! I am rejoiced you are here. —This villain hath debauched my wife, and is got into bed with her.’—‘What wife?’ cries Macklachlan, ‘do not I know Mrs. Fitzpatrick very well, and don’t I see that the lady, whom the gentleman who stands here in his shirt is lying in bed with, is none of her?’

Fitzpatrick now perceiving, as well by the glimpse he had of the lady, as by her voice, which might have been distinguished at a greater distance than he now stood from her, that he had made a very unfortunate mistake, began to ask many pardons of the lady; and then turning to Jones, he said, ‘I would have you take notice I do not ask your pardon, for you have bate me; for which I am resolved to have your blood in the morning.’

Jones treated this menace with much contempt; and Mr. Macklachlan answered, ‘Indeed, Mr. Fitzpatrick, you may be ashamed of your own self, to disturb people at this time of night; if all the people in the inn were not asleep, you would have awakened them as you have me. The gentleman has served you very rightly. Upon my conscience, though I have no wife, if you had treated her so, I would have cut your throat.’

Jones was so confounded with his fears for his lady’s reputation, that he knew neither what to say or do; but the invention of women is, as hath been observed, much readier than that of men. She recollected that there was a communication between her chamber and that of Mr. Jones; relying, therefore, on his honour and her



own assurance, she answered, 'I know not what you mean, villains! I am wife to none of you. Help! rape! murder! rape!' And now the landlady coming into the room, Mrs. Waters fell upon her with the utmost virulence, saying, 'She thought herself in a sober inn, and not in a bawdy-house; but that a set of villains had broke into her room, with an intent upon her honour, if not upon her life; and both, she said, were equally dear to her.'

The landlady now began to roar as loudly as the poor woman in bed had done before. She cried, 'She was undone, and that the reputation of her house, which was never blown upon before, was utterly destroyed.' Then turning to the men, she cried, 'What, in the devil's name, is the reason of all this disturbance in the lady's room?' Fitzpatrick, hanging down his head, repeated, 'That he had committed a mistake, for which he heartily asked pardon,' and then retired with his countryman. Jones, who was too ingenious to have missed the hint given him by his fair one, boldly asserted, 'That he had run to her assistance upon hearing the door broke open; with what design he could not conceive, unless of robbing the lady; which, if they intended, he said he had the good fortune to prevent.'—'I never had a robbery committed in my house since I have kept it,' cries the landlady: 'I would have you to know, sir, I harbour no highway-men here; I scorn the word, tho' I say it. None but honest, good gentlefolks, are welcome to my house; and, I thank good luck, I have always had enow of such customers; indeed as many as I could entertain. Here hath been my Lord ——,' and then she repeated over

a catalogue of names and titles, many of which we might, perhaps, be guilty of a breach of privilege by inserting.

Jones, after much patience, at length interrupted her, by making an apology to Mrs. Waters, for having appeared before her in his shirt, assuring her, 'That nothing but a concern for her safety could have prevailed on him to do it.' The reader may inform himself of her answer, and, indeed, of her whole behaviour to the end of the scene, by considering the situation which she affected, it being that of a modest lady, who was awakened out of her sleep by three strange men in her chamber. This was the part which she undertook to perform; and, indeed, she executed it so well, that none of our theatrical actresses could exceed her, in any of their performances, either on or off the stage.

And hence, I think, we may very fairly draw an argument, to prove how extremely natural virtue is to the fair sex: for though there is not, perhaps, one in ten thousand who is capable of making a good actress; and even among these we rarely see two who are equally able to personate the same character; yet this of virtue they can all admirably well put on; and as well those individuals who have it not, as those who possess it, can all act it to the utmost degree of perfection.

When the men were all departed, Mrs. Waters, recovering from her fear, recovered likewise from her anger, and spoke in much gentler accents to the landlady, who did not so readily quit her concern for the reputation of the house, in favour of which she began again to number the many great persons who had slept under her roof; But the lady stopped her short, and having absolutely acquitted her of having had any share

in the past disturbance, begged to be left to her repose, which, she said, she hoped to enjoy unmolested during the remainder of the night. Upon which the landlady, after much civility, and many curtsies, took her leave.

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### CHAP. III.

*A dialogue between the landlady and Susan the chambermaid, proper to be read by all inn-keepers and their servants; with the arrival, and affable behaviour, of a beautiful young lady; which may teach persons of condition how they may acquire the love of the whole world.*

**T**HE landlady, remembering that Susan had been the only person out of bed when the door was burst open, resorted presently to her, to inquire into the first occasion of the disturbance, as well as who the strange gentleman was, and when and how he arrived.

Susan related the whole story, which the reader knows already, varying the truth only in some circumstances, as she saw convenient, and totally concealing the money which she had received. But whereas her mistress had, in the preface to her inquiry, spoken much in compassion for the fright which the lady had been in, concerning any intended depredations on her virtue, Susan could not help endeavouring to quiet the concern which her mistress seemed to be under on that account, by swearing heartily she saw Jones leap out from her bed.

The landlady fell into a violent rage at these words. 'A likely story, truly,' cried she, 'that a woman should cry out, and endeavour to expose herself, if that was the case! I desire to know what better proof any lady can give of her virtue, than her crying out, which, I believe, twenty people can witness for her she did? I beg, madam, you would spread no such scandal of any of my guests; for it will not only reflect on them, but upon the house; and I am sure no vagabonds, nor wicked beggarly people, come here.'

'Well,' says Susan, 'then I must not believe my own eyes.'—'No, indeed, must you not always,' answered her mistress; 'I would not have believed my own eyes against such good gentlefolks. I have not had a better supper ordered this half-year than they ordered last night; and so easy and good-humoured were they, that they found no fault with my Worcester-shire perry, which I sold them for champagne; and to be sure it is as well tasted, and as wholesome, as the best champagne in the kingdom, otherwise I would scorn to give it 'em; and they drank me two bottles. No, no, I will never believe any harm of such sober good sort of people.'

Susan being thus silenced, her mistress proceeded to other matters. 'And so you tell me,' continued she, 'that the strange gentleman came post, and there is a footman without with the horses; why, then, he is certainly some of your great gentlefolks too. Why did not you ask him whether he'd have any supper? I think he is in the other gentleman's room; go up, and ask whether he called. Perhaps he'll order something, when he finds any body stirring in

‘ the house to dress it. Now don’t commit any  
‘ of your usual blunders, by telling him the fire’s  
‘ out, and the fowls alive. And if he should  
‘ order mutton, don’t blab out that we have none.  
‘ The butcher, I know, killed a sheep just before  
‘ I went to bed, and he never refuses to cut it up  
‘ warm when I desire it. Go, remember there’s  
‘ all sorts of mutton and fowls; go, open the  
‘ door with—Gentlemen, d’ye call? and if they  
‘ say nothing, ask what his honour will be pleased  
‘ to have for supper? Don’t forget his honour.  
‘ Go; if you don’t mind all these matters better,  
‘ you’ll never come to any thing.’

Susan departed, and soon returned with an account, that the two gentlemen were got both into the same bed. ‘ Two gentlemen,’ says the landlady, ‘ in the same bed! that’s impossible; they are two arrant scrubs, I warrant them; and, I believe, young Squire Allworthy guessed right, that the fellow intended to rob her ladyship; for if he had broke open the lady’s door with any of the wicked designs of a gentleman, he would never have sneaked away to another room, to save the expense of a supper and a bed to himself. They are certainly thieves, and their searching after a wife is nothing but a pretence.’

In these censures, my landlady did Mr. Fitzpatrick great injustice; for he was really born a gentleman, though not worth a groat; and though, perhaps, he had some few blemishes in his heart as well as in his head, yet being a sneaking or a niggardly fellow was not one of them. In reality, he was so generous a man, that, whereas he had received a very handsome fortune with his wife, he had now spent every penny of it, except some little pittance which was settled

upon her; and, in order to possess himself of this, he had used her with such cruelty, that, together with his jealousy, which was of the bitterest kind, it had forced the poor woman to run away from him.

This gentleman then being well tired with his long journey from Chester in one day, with which, and some good dry blows he had received in the scuffle, his bones were so sore, that, added to the soreness of his mind, it had quite deprived him of any appetite for eating. And being now so violently disappointed in the woman, whom, at the maid's instance, he had mistaken for his wife, it never once entered into his head, that she might nevertheless be in the house, though he had erred in the first person he had attacked. He therefore yielded to the dissuasions of his friend, from searching any farther after her that night, and accepted the kind offer of part of his bed.

The footman and post-boy were in a different disposition. They were more ready to order than the landlady was to provide; however, after being pretty well satisfied by them of the real truth of the case, and that Mr. Fitzpatrick was no thief, she was at length prevailed on to set some cold meat before them, which they were devouring with great greediness, when Partridge came into the kitchen. He had been first awaked by the hurry which we have before seen; and while he was endeavouring to compose himself again on his pillow, a screech-owl had given him such a serenade at his window, that he leaped in a most horrible affright from his bed, and, huddling on his clothes with great expedition, ran down to the protection of the company, whom he heard talking below in the kitchen.

His arrival detained my landlady from returning to her rest ; for she was just about to leave the other two guests to the care of Susan ; but the friend of young Squire Allworthy was not to be so neglected, especially as he called for a pint of wine to be mulled. She immediately obeyed, by putting the same quantity of perry to the fire ; for this readily answered to the name of every kind of wine.

The Irish footman was retired to bed, and the post-boy was going to follow ; but Partridge invited him to stay and partake of his wine, which the lad very thankfully accepted. The school-master was indeed afraid to return to bed by himself ; and as he did not know how soon he might lose the company of my landlady, he was resolved to secure that of the boy, in whose presence he apprehended no danger from the devil, or any of his adherents.

And now arrived another post-boy at the gate ; upon which Susan, being ordered out, returned, introducing two young women in riding-habits, one of which was so very richly laced, that Partridge and the post-boy instantly started from their chairs, and my landlady fell to her curtsies, and her ladyships, with great eagerness.

The lady in the rich habit said, with a smile of great condescension, ‘ If you will give me leave, ‘ madam, I will warm myself a few minutes at ‘ your Kitchen fire ; for it is really very cold ; ‘ but I must insist on disturbing no one from his ‘ seat.’ This was spoken on account of Partridge, who had retreated to the other end of the room, struck with the utmost awe and astonishment at the splendour of the lady’s dress. Indeed, she had a much better title to respect than

this ; for she was one of the most beautiful creatures in the world.

The lady earnestly desired Partridge to return to his seat ; but could not prevail. She then pulled off her gloves, and displayed to the fire two hands which had every property of snow in them, except that of melting. Her companion, who was indeed her maid, likewise pulled off her gloves, and discovered what bore an exact resemblance, in cold and colour, to a piece of frozen beef.

‘ I wish, madam,’ quoth the latter, ‘ your ladyship would not think of going any farther to-night. I am terribly afraid your ladyship will not be able to bear the fatigue.’

‘ Why sure,’ cries the landlady, ‘ her ladyship’s honour can never intend it. O, bless me ! farther to-night indeed ! let me beseech your ladyship not to think on’t——But, to be sure, your ladyship can’t. What will your honour be pleased to have for supper ? I have mutton of all kinds, and some nice chicken.’

‘ I think, madam,’ said the lady, ‘ it would be rather breakfast than supper ; but I cannot eat any thing ; and if I stay, shall only lie down for an hour or two. However, if you please, madam, you may get me a little sack-whey, made very small and thin.’

‘ Yes, madam,’ cries the mistress of the house, ‘ I have some excellent white wine.’——‘ You have no sack, then,’ says the lady. ‘ Yes, an’t please your honour, I have ; I may challenge the country for that—but let me beg your ladyship to eat something.’

‘ Upon my word, I can’t eat a morsel,’ answered the lady ; ‘ and I shall be much obliged to you, if you will please to get my apart-



‘ment ready as soon as possible; for I am resolved to be on horseback again in three hours.’

‘Why, Susan,’ cries the landlady, ‘is there a fire lit yet in the Wild-goose?—I am sorry, madam, all my best rooms are full. Several people of the first quality are now in bed. Here’s a great young squire, and many other great gentlefolks of quality.’ Susan answered, ‘That the Irish gentlemen were got into the Wild-goose.’

‘Was ever any thing like it!’ says the mistress; ‘why the devil would you not keep some of the best rooms for the quality, when you know scarce a day passes without some calling here?—If they be gentlemen, I am certain, when they know it is for her ladyship, they will get up again.’

‘Not upon my account,’ says the lady; ‘I will have no person disturbed for me. If you have a room that is commonly decent, it will serve me very well, though it be never so plain. I beg, madam, you will not give yourself so much trouble on my account.’—‘O, madam!’ cries the other, ‘I have several good rooms, for that matter, but none good enough for your honour’s ladyship. However, as you are so condescending to take up with the best I have, do, Susan, get a fire in the Rose this minute. Will your ladyship be pleased to go up now, or stay till the fire is lighted?’—‘I think, I have sufficiently warmed myself,’ answered the lady; ‘so, if you please, I will go now. I am afraid I have kept people, and particularly that gentleman (meaning Partridge), too long in the cold already. Indeed, I cannot bear to think of keeping any person from the fire this dreadful weather.’—She then departed with her

maid, the landlady marching with two lighted candles before her.

When that good woman returned, the conversation in the kitchen was all upon the charms of the young lady. There is, indeed, in perfect beauty, a power which none almost can withstand; for my landlady, though she was not pleased at the negative given to the supper, declared she had never seen so lovely a creature. Partridge ran out into the most extravagant encomiums on her face, though he could not refrain from paying some compliments to the gold-lace on her habit; the post-boy sung forth the praises of her goodness, which were likewise echoed by the other post-boy, who was now come in. 'She's a true good lady, I warrant her,' says he; 'for she hath mercy upon dumb creatures; for she asked me every now and tan upon the journey, if I did not think she should hurt the horses by riding too fast! and when she came in, she charged me to give them as much corn as ever they would eat.'

Such charms are there in affability, and so sure is it to attract the praises of all kinds of people. It may indeed be compared to the celebrated Mrs. Hussey.\* It is equally sure to set off every female perfection to the highest advantage, and to palliate and conceal every defect. A short reflection, which we could not forbear making in this place, where my reader hath seen the loveliness of an affable deportment; and truth will now oblige us to contrast it, by showing the reverse.

\* A celebrated mantua-maker in the Strand, famous for setting off the shapes of women.

## CHAP. IV.

*Containing infallible nostrums for procuring universal disesteem and hatred.*

**T**HE lady had no sooner laid herself on her pillow, than the waiting-woman returned to the kitchen to regale with some of those dainties which her mistress had refused.

The company, at her entrance, showed her the same respect which they had before paid to her mistress, by rising; but she forgot to imitate her, by desiring them to sit down again. Indeed, it was scarce possible they should have done so; for she placed her chair in such a posture, as to occupy almost the whole fire. She then ordered a chicken to be broiled that instant, declaring, if it was not ready in a quarter of an hour, she would not stay for it. Now, though the said chicken was then at roost in the stable, and required the several ceremonies of catching, killing, and picking, before it was brought to the gridiron, my landlady would nevertheless have undertaken to do all within the time; but the guest being unfortunately admitted behind the scenes must have been witness to the *fourberie*; the poor woman was, therefore, obliged to confess that she had none in the house; 'but, madam,' said she, 'I can get any kind of mutton in an instant from the butcher's.'

'Do you think, then,' answered the waiting-gentlewoman, 'that I have the stomach of a horse to eat mutton at this time of night? Sure you people that keep inns imagine your betters are like yourselves. Indeed, I expect to get no

‘ thing at this wretched place. I wonder my lady  
‘ would stop at it. I suppose, none but trades-  
‘ men and graziers ever call here.’ The land-  
lady fired at this indignity offered to her house;  
however, she suppressed her temper, and contented  
herself with saying, ‘ Very good quality frequent-  
‘ ed it, she thanked Heaven!’—‘ Don’t tell me,’  
cries the other, ‘ of quality! I believe I know more  
‘ of people of quality than such as you.—But,  
‘ prithee, without troubling me with any of your  
‘ impertinence, do tell me what I can have for  
‘ supper; for though I cannot eat horse-flesh, I  
‘ am really hungry.’—‘ Why truly, madam,’ an-  
swered the landlady, ‘ you could not take me  
‘ again at such a disadvantage; for I must con-  
‘ fess I have nothing in the house, unless a cold  
‘ piece of beef, which, indeed, a gentleman’s  
‘ footman and the post-boy have almost cleared  
‘ to the bone.’—‘ Woman,’ said Mrs. Abigail (so  
for shortness we will call her), ‘ I intreat you not  
‘ to make me sick. If I had fasted a month, I  
‘ could not eat what had been touched by the fin-  
‘ gers of such fellows; Is there nothing neat or  
‘ decent to be had in this horrid place?’—‘ What  
‘ think you of some eggs and bacon, madam?’  
said the landlady. ‘ Are your eggs new laid?  
‘ Are you certain they were laid to-day? And let  
‘ me have the bacon cut very nice and thin; for  
‘ I can’t endure any thing that’s gross. Prithee,  
‘ try if you can do a little tolerably for once,  
‘ and don’t think you have a farmer’s wife, or  
‘ some of those creatures in the house.’ The  
landlady began then to handle her knife; but the  
other stopped her, saying, ‘ Good woman, I must  
‘ insist upon your first washing your hands; for  
‘ I am extremely nice, and have been always used

‘from my cradle to have every thing in the most elegant manner.’

The landlady, who governed herself with much difficulty, began now the necessary preparations; for as to Susan, she was utterly rejected, and with such disdain, that the poor wench was as hard put to it to restrain her hands from violence, as her mistress had been to hold her tongue. This indeed Susan did not entirely; for though she literally kept it within her teeth, yet there it muttered many ‘marry-come-ups, as good flesh and blood as yourself;’ with other such indignant phrases.

While the supper was preparing, Mrs. Abigail began to lament she had not ordered a fire in the parlour; but, she said, that was now too late. ‘However,’ said she, ‘I have novelty to recommend a kitchen; for I do not believe I ever eat in one before.’ Then turning to the post-boys, she asked them, ‘Why they were not in the stable with their horses? If I must eat my hard fare here, madam,’ cries she to the landlady, ‘I beg the kitchen may be kept clear, that I may not be surrounded with all the blackguards in town. As for you, sir,’ says she to Partridge, ‘you look somewhat like a gentleman, and may sit still, if you please; I don’t desire to disturb any body but mob.’

‘Yes, yes, madam,’ cries Partridge, ‘I am a gentleman, I do assure you, and I am not so easily to be disturbed. *Non semper vox casualis est verbo nominativus.*’ This Latin she took to be some affront, and answered, ‘You may be a gentleman, sir; but you don’t show yourself as one, to talk Latin to a woman.’ Partridge made a gentle reply, and concluded with more Latin; upon which she tossed up her nose, and

contented herself by abusing him with the name of a great scholar.

The supper being now on the table, Mrs. Abigail eat very heartily, for so delicate a person; and while a second course of the same was by her order preparing, she said, 'And so, madam, you tell me your house is frequented by people of great quality?'

The landlady answered in the affirmative, saying, 'There were a great many very good quality and gentlefolks in it now. There's young Squire Allworthy, as that gentleman there knows.'

'And pray who is this young gentleman of quality, this young Squire Allworthy?' said Abigail.

'Who should he be,' answered Partridge, 'but the son and heir of the great Squire Allworthy, of Somersetshire.'

'Upon my word,' said she, 'you tell me strange news; for I know Mr. Allworthy of Somersetshire very well, and I know he hath no son alive.'

The landlady pricked up her ears at this, and Partridge looked a little confounded. However, after a short hesitation, he answered, 'Indeed, madam, it is true, every body doth not know him to be Squire Allworthy's son; for he was never married to his mother; but his son he certainly is, and will be his heir too, as certainly as his name is Jones.' At that word, Abigail let drop the bacon, which she was conveying to her mouth, and cried out, 'You surprise me, sir! Is it possible Mr. Jones should be now in the house?'—'Quare non?' answered Partridge, 'it is possible, and it is certain.'

Abigail now made haste to finish the remainder of her meal, and then repaired back to her mistress.

tress, when the conversation passed, which may be read in the next chapter.

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## CHAP. V.

*Showing who the amiable lady and her unamiable maid were.*

As in the month of June, the damask rose, which chance hath planted among the lilies, with their candid hue mixes his vermilion; or, as some playsome heifer in the pleasant month of May diffuses her odoriferous breath over the flowery meadows; or as, in the blooming month of April, the gentle, constant dove, perched on some fair bough, sits meditating on her mate; so, looking a hundred charms and breathing as many sweets, her thoughts being fixed on her Tommy, with a heart as good and innocent as her face was beautiful; Sophia (for it was she herself) lay reclining her lovely head on her hand, when her maid entered the room, and, running directly to the bed, cried, 'Madam—madam—who doth your ladyship think is in the house?' Sophia, starting up, cried, 'I hope my father hath not overtaken us.' 'No, madam, it is one worth a hundred fathers; Mr. Jones himself is here at this very instant.' 'Mr. Jones!' says Sophia, 'it is impossible! I cannot be so fortunate.' Her maid averred the fact, and was presently detached by her mistress to order him to be called; for she said she was resolved to see him immediately.

Mrs. Honour had no sooner left the kitchen in the manner we have before seen, than the landlady fell severely upon her. The poor woman

had, indeed, been loading her heart with foul language for some time, and now it scoured out of her mouth, as filth doth from a mud-cart, when the board which confines it is removed. Partridge, likewise, shovelled in his share of calumny, and (what may surprise the reader) not only bespattered the maid, but attempted to sully the lily-white character of Sophia herself. 'Never a barrel the better herring,' cries he. '*Noscitur à socio*, is a true saying. It must be confessed, indeed, that the lady in the fine garments is the civiller of the two; but I warrant neither of them are a bit better than they should be. A couple of Bath trulls, I'll answer for them; your quality don't ride about at this time o'night without servants.'—'Sbodlikins, and that's true,' cries the landlady; 'you have certainly hit upon the very matter; for quality don't come into a house without bespeaking a supper, whether they eat or no.'

While they were thus discoursing, Mrs. Honour returned, and discharged her commission, by bidding the landlady immediately wake Mr. Jones, and tell him a lady wanted to speak with him. The landlady referred her to Partridge, saying, 'he was the squire's friend; but, for her part, she never called men-folks, especially gentlemen,' and then walked sullenly out of the kitchen. Honour applied herself to Partridge; but he refused: 'for my friend,' cries he, 'went to bed very late, and he would be very angry to be disturbed so soon.' Mrs. Honour insisted still to have him called, saying, 'She was sure, instead of being angry, that he would be to the highest degree delighted when he knew the occasion.'—'Another time, perhaps, he might,' cries Partridge; 'but *non omnia possumus omnes* :



'One woman is enough at once for a reasonable man.'—'What do you mean by one woman, fellow?' cries Honour. 'None of your fellow,' answered Partridge. He then proceeded to inform her plainly, that Jones was in bed with a wench, and made use of an expression too indelicate to be here inserted; which so enraged Mrs. Honour, that she called him jackanapes, and returned in a violent hurry to her mistress, whom she acquainted with the success of her errand, and with the account she had received; which, if possible, she exaggerated, being as angry with Jones, as if he had pronounced all the words that came from the mouth of Partridge. She discharged a torrent of abuse on the master, and advised her mistress to quit all thoughts of a man who had never shown himself deserving of her. She then ripped up the story of Molly Seagrim, and gave the most malicious turn to his formerly quitting Sophia herself; which, I must confess, the present incident not a little countenanced.

The spirits of Sophia were too much dissipated by concern, to enable her to stop the torrent of her maid. At last, however, she interrupted her, saying, 'I never can believe this; some villain hath belied him. You say you had it from his friend; but surely it is not the office of a friend to betray such secrets.'—'I suppose,' cries Honour, 'the fellow is his pimp; for I never saw so ill-looking a villain. Besides, such profligate rakes as Mr. Jones are never ashamed of these matters.'

To say the truth, this behaviour of Partridge was a little inexcusable; but he had not slept off the effect of the dose which he swallowed the evening before; which had, in the morning, re-

ceived the addition of above a pint of wine, or, indeed, rather of malt spirits; for the perry was by no means pure. Now that part of his head which Nature designed for the reservoir of drink; being very shallow, a small quantity of liquor overflowed it, and opened the sluices of his heart; so that all the secrets there deposited run out. These sluices were, indeed, naturally very ill-secured: To give the best-natured turn we can to his disposition, he was a very honest man; for as he was the most inquisitive of mortals, and eternally prying into the secrets of others; so he very faithfully paid them by communicating, in return, every thing within his knowledge.

While Sophia, tormented with anxiety, knew not what to believe, nor what resolution to take, Susan arrived with the sack-whey. Mrs. Honour immediately advised her mistress, in a whisper, to pump this wench, who, probably, could inform her of the truth. Sophia approved it, and began as follows: ‘Come hither, child; now answer me truly what I am going to ask you, and I promise you I will very well reward you. Is there a young gentleman in this house, a handsome young gentleman, that——’ Here Sophia blushed, and was confounded. ‘A young gentleman,’ cries Honour, ‘that came hither in company with that saucy rascal who is now in the kitchen?’ Susan answered, ‘There was.’ — ‘Do you know any thing of any lady?’ continues Sophia; ‘any lady? I don’t ask you whether she is handsome or no; perhaps she is not, that’s nothing to the purpose; but do you know of any lady?’ — ‘La! madam,’ cries Honour, ‘you will make a very bad examiner.’ ‘Harkee, child,’ says she, ‘is not that very young gentleman now in bed with some nasty trull or

‘other?’ Here Susan smiled, and was silent. ‘Answer the question, child,’ says Sophia, ‘and here’s a guinea for you.’—‘A guinea! madam,’ cries Susan: ‘La, what’s a guinea? If my mistress should know it, I shall certainly lose my place that very instant.’—‘Here’s another for you,’ says Sophia, ‘and I promise you faithfully your mistress shall never know it.’ Susan, after a very short hesitation, took the money, and told the whole story, concluding with saying, ‘If you have any great curiosity, madam, I can steal softly into his room, and see whether he be in his own bed or no.’ She accordingly did this by Sophia’s desire, and returned with an answer in the negative.

Sophia now trembled and turned pale. Mrs. Honour begged her to be comforted, and not to think any more of so worthless a fellow. ‘Why there,’ says Susan, ‘I hope, madam, your ladyship won’t be offended; but pray, madam, is not your ladyship’s name Madam Sophia Western?’—‘How is it possible you should know me?’ answered Sophia. ‘Why, that man that the gentlewoman spoke of, who is in the kitchen, told about you last night. But I hope your ladyship is not angry with me.’—‘Indeed, child,’ said she, ‘I am not; pray tell me all, and I promise you I’ll reward you.’—‘Why, madam,’ continued Susan, ‘that man told us all in the kitchen, that Madam Sophia Western—Indeed, I don’t know how to bring it out.’ Here she stopped, till having received encouragement from Sophia, and being vehemently pressed by Mrs. Honour, she proceeded thus:—‘He told us, madam, though to be sure it is all a lie, that your ladyship was dying for love of the young squire, and that he was going to the wars, to get rid of you. I

'thought to myself then he was a false-hearted wretch; but now to see such a fine, rich, beautiful lady as you be, forsaken for such an ordinary woman; for to be sure so she is, and another man's wife into the bargain. It is such a strange, unnatural thing, in a manner.'

Sophia gave her a third guinea, and, telling her she would certainly be her friend, if she mentioned nothing of what had passed, nor informed any one who she was, dismissed the girl, with orders to the post-boy to get the horses ready immediately.

Being now left alone with her maid, she told her trusty waiting-woman, 'That she never was more easy than at present. I am now convinced,' said she, 'he is not only a villain, but a low despicable wretch. I can forgive all rather than his exposing my name in so barbarous a manner. That renders him the object of my contempt. Yes, Honour, I am now easy; I am indeed; I am very easy;' and then she burst into a violent flood of tears.

After a short interval spent by Sophia, chiefly in crying, and assuring her maid that she was perfectly easy, Susan arrived with an account that the horses were ready, when a very extraordinary thought suggested itself to our young heroine, by which Mr. Jones would be acquainted with her having been at the inn, in a way, which, if any sparks of affection for her remained in him, would be at least some punishment for his faults.

The reader will be pleased to remember a little muff, which hath had the honour of being more than once remembered already in this history. This muff, ever since the departure of Mr. Jones, had been the constant companion of Sophia by

day, and her bed-fellow by night; and this muff she had at this very instant upon her arm; whence she took it off with great indignation, and, having writ her name with her pencil upon a piece of paper which she pinned to it, she bribed the maid to convey it into the empty bed of Mr. Jones, in which, if he did not find it, she charged her to take some method of conveying it before his eyes in the morning.

Then, having paid for what Mrs. Honour had eaten, in which bill was included an account for what she herself might have eaten, she mounted her horse, and, once more assuring her companion that she was perfectly easy, continued her journey.

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## CHAP. VI.

*Containing, among other things, the ingenuity of Partridge, the madness of Jones, and the folly of Fitzpatrick.*

It was now past five in the morning, and other company began to rise and come to the kitchen, among whom were the serjeant and the coachman, who, being thoroughly reconciled, made a libation, or, in the English phrase, drank a hearty cup together.

In this drinking, nothing more remarkable happened than the behaviour of Partridge, who, when the serjeant drank a health to King George, repeated only the word King; nor could he be brought to utter more; for though he was going to fight against his own cause, yet he could not be prevailed upon to drink against it.

Mr. Jones, being now returned to his own bed (but from whence he returned we must beg to be excused from relating), summoned Partridge from this agreeable company, who, after a ceremonious preface, having obtained leave to offer his advice, delivered himself as follows:

‘It is, sir, an old saying, and a true one, that  
‘a wise man may sometimes learn counsel from a  
‘fool; I wish therefore I might be so bold as to  
‘offer you my advice, which is to return home  
‘again, and leave these *horrida bella*, these  
‘bloody wars, to fellows who are contented to  
‘swallow gunpowder, because they have nothing  
‘else to eat. Now every body knows your honour  
‘wants for nothing at home; when that’s  
‘the case, why should any man travel abroad?’

‘Partridge,’ cries Jones, ‘thou art certainly a  
‘coward: I wish therefore thou would’st return  
‘home thyself, and trouble me no more.’

‘I ask your honour’s pardon,’ cries Partridge,  
‘I spoke on your account more than my own;  
‘for as to me, Heaven knows my circumstances  
‘are bad enough, and I am so far from being afraid,  
‘that I value a pistol, or a blunderbuss, or any  
‘such thing, no more than a pop-gun. Every  
‘man must die once, and what signifies the manner  
‘how; besides, perhaps, I may come off  
‘with the loss only of an arm or a leg. I assure  
‘you, sir, I was never less afraid in my life;  
‘and so if your honour is resolved to go on, I am  
‘resolved to follow you. But, in that case, I  
‘wish I might give my opinion. To be sure, it is  
‘a scandalous way of travelling, for a great gentleman  
‘like you to walk afoot. Now here are  
‘two or three good horses in the stable, which the  
‘landlord will certainly make no scruple of trusting  
‘you with; but if he should, I can easily

' contrive to take them; and let the worst come  
' to the worst, the king would certainly pardon  
' you, as you are going to fight in his cause.'

Now as the honesty of Partridge was equal to his understanding, and both dealt only in small matters, he would never have attempted a robbery of this kind, had he not imagined it altogether safe; for he was one of those who have more consideration of the gallows than of the fitness of things; but, in reality, he thought he might have committed this felony without any danger; for, besides that he doubted not but the name of Mr. Allworthy would sufficiently quiet the landlord, he conceived they should be altogether safe, whatever turn affairs might take; as Jones, he imagined, would have friends enough on one side, and as his friends would as well secure him on the other.

When Mr. Jones found that Partridge was in earnest in this proposal, he very severely rebuked him, and that in such bitter terms, that the other attempted to laugh it off, and presently turned the discourse to other matters; saying, he believed they were then in a bawdy-house, and that he had with much ado prevented two wenches from disturbing his honour in the middle of the night.

' Heyday!' says he, ' I believe they got into  
' your chamber whether I would or no; for here  
' lies the muff of one of them on the ground.'  
Indeed, as Jones returned to his bed in the dark, he had never perceived the muff on the quilt, and in leaping into his bed, he had tumbled it on the floor. This Partridge now took up, and was going to put into his pocket, when Jones desired to see it. The muff was so very remarkable, that our hero might possibly have recollected it without the information annexed. But his memory was

not put to that hard office; for at the same instant he saw and read the words 'Sophia Western' upon the paper which was pinned to it. His looks now grew frantic in a moment, and he eagerly cried out, 'Oh! Heavens, how came this muff here!'— 'I know no more than your honour,' cried Partridge; 'but I saw it upon the arm of one of the women who would have disturbed you, if I would have suffered them.'—'Where are they?' cries Jones, jumping out of bed, and laying hold of his clothes. 'Many miles off, I believe, by this time,' said Partridge. And now Jones, upon further inquiry, was sufficiently assured that the bearer of this muff was no other than the lovely Sophia herself.

The behaviour of Jones on this occasion, his thoughts, his looks, his words, his actions, were such as beggar all description. After many bitter execrations on Partridge, and not fewer on himself, he ordered the poor fellow, who was frightened out of his wits, to run down and hire him horses at any rate; and a very few minutes afterwards, having shuffled on his clothes, he hastened down stairs to execute the orders himself, which he had just before given.

But before we proceed to what passed on his arrival in the kitchen, it will be necessary to recur to what had there happened since Partridge had first left it on his master's summons.

The serjeant was just marched off with his party, when the two Irish gentlemen arose, and came down stairs; both complaining, that they had been so often waked by the noises in the inn, that they had never once been able to close their eyes all night.

The coach which had brought the young lady



and her maid, and which, perhaps, the reader may have hitherto concluded was her own, was indeed a returned coach belonging to Mr. King of Bath, one of the worthiest and honestest men that ever dealt in horse-flesh, and whose coaches we heartily recommend to all our readers who travel that road. By which means they may, perhaps, have the pleasure of riding in the very coach, and being driven by the very coachman, that is recorded in this history.

The coachman having but two passengers, and hearing Mr. Macklachlan was going to Bath, offered to carry him thither at a very moderate price. He was induced to this by the report of the hostler, who said, that the horse, which Mr. Macklachlan had hired from Worcester, would be much more pleased with returning to his friends there, than to prosecute a long journey; for that the said horse was rather a two-legged than a four-legged animal.

Mr. Macklachlan immediately closed with the proposal of the coachman, and, at the same time, persuaded his friend Fitzpatrick to accept of the fourth place in the coach. This conveyance the soreness of his bones made more agreeable to him than a horse; and being well assured of meeting with his wife at Bath, he thought a little delay would be of no consequence.

Macklachlan, who was much the sharper man of the two, no sooner heard that this lady came from Chester, with the other circumstances which he learned from the hostler, than it came into his head that she might possibly be his friend's wife; and presently acquainted him with this suspicion, which had never once occurred to Fitzpatrick himself. To say the truth, he was one of those

compositions which nature makes up in too great a hurry, and forgets to put any brains into their head.

Now it happens to this sort of men, as to bad hounds, who never hit off a fault themselves; but no sooner doth a dog of sagacity open his mouth, than they immediately do the same, and, without the guidance of any scent, run directly forwards as fast as they are able. In the same manner, the very moment Mr. Macklachlan had mentioned his apprehension, Mr. Fitzpatrick instantly concurred, and flew directly up stairs, to surprise his wife, before he knew where she was, and unluckily (as Fortune loves to play tricks with those gentlemen who put themselves entirely under her conduct) ran his head against several doors and posts to no purpose. Much kinder was she to me, when she suggested that simile of the hounds, just before inserted; since the poor wife may, on these occasions, be so justly compared to a hunted hare. Like that little wretched animal, she pricks up her ears to listen after the voice of her pursuer; like her, flies away trembling when she hears it; and, like her, is generally overtaken and destroyed in the end.

This was not however the case at present; for, after a long and fruitless search, Mr. Fitzpatrick returned to the kitchen, where, as if this had been a real chace, entered a gentleman hallooing as hunters do when the hounds are at a fault. He was just alighted from his horse, and had many attendants at his heels.

Here, reader, it may be necessary to acquaint thee with some matters, which, if thou dost know already, thou art wiser than I take thee to be. And this information thou shalt receive in the next chapter.

## CHAP. VII.

*In which are concluded the adventures that happened at the inn at Upton.*

**I**N the first place, then, this gentleman just arrived was no other person than Squire Western himself, who was come hither in pursuit of his daughter; and had he fortunately been two hours earlier, he had not only found her, but his niece into the bargain; for such was the wife of Mr. Fitzpatrick, who had run away with her five years before, out of the custody of that sage lady, Madam Western.

Now this lady had departed from the inn much about the same time with Sophia; for having been waked by the voice of her husband, she had sent up for the landlady, and being by her apprized of the matter, had bribed the good woman, at an extravagant price, to furnish her with horses for her escape. Such prevalence had money in this family; and though the mistress would have turned away her maid for a corrupt hussy, if she had known as much as the reader, yet she was no more proof against corruption herself than poor Susan had been.

Mr. Western and his nephew were not known to one another; nor indeed would the former have taken any notice of the latter, if he had known him; for this being a stolen match, and consequently an unnatural one in the opinion of the good squire, he had, from the time of her committing it, abandoned the poor young creature, who was then no more than eighteen, as a mon-

ster, and had never since suffered her to be named in his presence.

The kitchen was now a scene of universal confusion. Western inquiring after his daughter, and Fitzpatrick as eagerly after his wife, when Jones entered the room, unfortunately having Sophia's muff in his hand.

As soon as Western saw Jones, he set up the same holla as is used by sportsmen when their game is in view. He then immediately run up, and laid hold of Jones, crying, 'We have got the 'dog-fox, I warrant the bitch is not far off.' The jargon which followed for some minutes, where many spoke different things at the same time, as it would be very difficult to describe, so it would be no less unpleasant to read.

Jones having, at length, shaken Mr. Western off, and some of the company having interfered between them, our hero protested his innocence as to knowing any thing of the lady; when Parson Supple stepped up, and said, 'It is folly to 'deny it; for why, the marks of guilt are in 'thy hands. I will myself asseverate, and bind 'it by an oath, that the muff thou bearest in thy 'hand belongeth unto Madam Sophia; for I have 'frequently observed her, of later days, to bear 'it about her.'—'My daughter's muff!' cries the squire in a rage. 'Hath he got my daughter's 'muff! bear witness, the goods are found upon 'him. I'll have him before a justice of peace this 'instant. Where is my daughter, villain?'—'Sir,' said Jones, 'I beg you would be pacified. The 'muff, I acknowledge, is the young lady's; but, 'upon my honour, I have never seen her.' At these words Western lost all patience, and grew inarticulate with rage.

Some of the servants had acquainted Fitzpatrick who Mr. Western was. The good Irishman, therefore, thinking he had now an opportunity to do an act of service to his uncle, and by that means might possibly obtain his favour, stepped up to Jones, and cried out, 'Upon my conscience, sir, you may be ashamed of denying your having seen the gentleman's daughter before my face, when you know I found you there upon the bed together.' Then turning to Western, he offered to conduct him immediately to the room where his daughter was; which offer being accepted, he, the squire, the parson, and some others, ascended directly to Mrs. Waters's chamber, which they entered with no less violence than Mr. Fitzpatrick had done before.

The poor lady started from her sleep with as much amazement as terror, and beheld at her bed-side a figure which might very well be supposed to have escaped out of Bedlam. Such wildness and confusion were in the looks of Mr. Western; who no sooner saw the lady, than he started back, showing sufficiently by his manner, before he spoke, that this was not the person sought after.

So much more tenderly do women value their reputation than their persons, that though the latter seemed now in more danger than before; yet as the former was secure, the lady screamed not with such violence as she had done on the other occasion. However, she no sooner found herself alone, than she abandoned all thoughts of further repose; and as she had sufficient reason to be dissatisfied with her present lodging, she dressed herself with all possible expedition.

Mr. Western now proceeded to search the whole

house, but to as little purpose as he had disturbed poor Mrs. Waters. He then returned disconsolate into the kitchen, where he found Jones in the custody of his servants.

This violent uproar had raised all the people in the house, though it was yet scarcely day-light. Among these was a grave gentleman, who had the honour to be in the commission of the peace for the county of Worcester. Of which Mr. Western was no sooner informed, than he offered to lay his complaint before him. The justice declined executing his office, as he said he had no clerk present, nor no book about justice business; and that he could not carry all the law in his head about stealing away daughters, and such sort of things.

Here Mr. Fitzpatrick offered to lend him his assistance, informing the company that he had been himself bred to the law. (And indeed he had served three years as clerk to an attorney in the north of Ireland, when, choosing a genteeler walk in life, he quitted his master, came over to England, and set up that business which requires no apprenticeship, namely, that of a gentleman, in which he had succeeded, as hath been already partly mentioned.)

Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that the law concerning daughters was out of the present case; that stealing a muff was undoubtedly felony, and the goods being found upon the person, were sufficient evidence of the fact.

The magistrate, upon the encouragement of so learned a coadjutor, and upon the violent intercession of the squire, was at length prevailed upon to seat himself in the chair of justice, where being placed, upon viewing the muff which Jones still held in his hand, and upon the parson's swearing it to be the property of Mr. Western,

he desired Mr. Fitzpatrick to draw up a commitment, which he said he would sign.

Jones now desired to be heard, which was at last, with difficulty, granted him. He then produced the evidence of Mr. Partridge, as to the finding it; but what was still more, Susan deposed that Sophia herself had delivered the muff to her, and had ordered her to convey it into the chamber where Mr. Jones had found it.

Whether a natural love of justice, or the extraordinary comeliness of Jones, had wrought on Susan to make the discovery, I will not determine; but such were the effects of her evidence, that the magistrate, throwing himself back in his chair, declared that the matter was now altogether as clear on the side of the prisoner, as it had before been against him; with which the parson concurred, saying, The Lord forbid he should be instrumental in committing an innocent person to durance. The justice then arose, acquitted the prisoner, and broke up the court.

Mr. Western now gave every one present a hearty curse, and immediately ordering his horses, departed in pursuit of his daughter, without taking the least notice of his nephew Fitzpatrick, or returning any answer to his claim of kindred, notwithstanding all the obligations he had just received from that gentleman. In the violence, moreover, of his hurry, and of his passion, he luckily forgot to demand the muff of Jones: I say luckily; for he would have died on the spot rather than have parted with it.

Jones likewise, with his friend Partridge, set forward the moment he had paid his reckoning, in quest of his lovely Sophia, whom he now resolved never more to abandon the pursuit of. Nor could he bring himself even to take leave of

Mrs. Waters; of whom he detested the very thoughts, as she had been, though not designedly, the occasion of his missing the happiest interview with Sophia, to whom he now vowed eternal constancy.

As for Mrs. Waters, she took the opportunity of the coach which was going to Bath; for which place she set out in company with the two Irish gentlemen, the landlady kindly lending her her clothes; in return for which, she was contented only to receive about double their value, as a recompence for the loan. Upon the road she was perfectly reconciled to Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was a very handsome fellow, and indeed did all she could to console him in the absence of his wife.

Thus ended the many odd adventures which Mr. Jones encountered at his inn at Upton, where they talk, to this day, of the beauty and lovely behaviour of the charming Sophia, by the name of the Somersetshire angel.

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## CHAP. VIII.

*In which the history goes backward.*

**B**EFORE we proceed any farther in our history, it may be proper to look a little back, in order to account for the extraordinary appearance of Sophia and her father at the inn at Upton.

The reader may be pleased to remember, that, in the ninth chapter of the seventh book of our history, we left Sophia, after a long debate between love and duty, deciding the cause, as it usually, I believe, happens, in favour of the former.



This debate had arisen, as we have there shown, from a visit which her father had just before made her, in order to force her consent to a marriage with Blifil; and which he had understood to be fully implied in her acknowledgment, 'that she 'neither must nor could refuse any absolute command of his.'

Now from this visit the squire retired to his evening potation, overjoyed at the success he had gained with his daughter; and as he was of a social disposition, and willing to have partakers in his happiness, the beer was ordered to flow very liberally into the kitchen; so that before eleven in the evening, there was not a single person sober in the house, except only Mrs. Western herself, and the charming Sophia.

Early in the morning a messenger was dispatched to summon Mr. Blifil; for though the squire imagined that young gentleman had been much less acquainted, than he really was, with the former aversion of his daughter; as he had not, however, yet received her consent, he longed impatiently to communicate it to him, not doubting but that the intended bride herself would confirm it with her lips. As to the wedding, it had the evening before been fixed, by the male parties, to be celebrated on the next morning save one.

Breakfast was now set forth in the parlour, where Mr. Blifil attended, and where the squire and his sister likewise were assembled; and now Sophia was ordered to be called.

O, Shakspeare! had I thy pen! O, Hogarth! had I thy pencil! then would I draw the picture of the poor serving-man, who, with pale countenance, staring eyes, chattering teeth, faltering tongue, and trembling limbs,

(E'en such a man, so faint, so spiritless,  
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,  
Drew Priam's curtains in the dead of night,  
And would have told him, half his Troy was  
burn'd)

entered the room, and declared,—that Madam Sophia was not to be found.

'Not to be found!' cries the squire, starting from his chair; 'Zounds and d—nation! Blood and fury! Where, when, how, what—Not to be found! Where?'

'La! brother,' said Mrs. Western, with true political coldness, 'you are always throwing yourself into such violent passions for nothing. My niece, I suppose, is only walked out into the garden. I protest you are grown so unreasonable, that it is impossible to live in the house with you.'

'Nay, nay,' answered the squire, returning as suddenly to himself, as he had gone from himself; 'if that be all the matter, it signifies not much; but, upon my soul, my mind misgave me, when the fellow said she was not to be found.' He then gave orders for the bell to be rung in the garden, and sat himself contentedly down.

No two things could be more the reverse of each other than were the brother and sister, in most instances; particularly in this, that as the brother never foresaw any thing at a distance, but was most sagacious in immediately seeing every thing the moment it had happened; so the sister eternally foresaw at a distance, but was not so quick-sighted to objects before her eyes. Of both these the reader may have observed examples: and, indeed, both their several talents were ex-

cessive ; for as the sister often foresaw what never came to pass, so the brother often saw much more than was actually the truth.

This was not however the case at present. The same report was brought from the garden, as before had been brought from the chamber, that Madam Sophia was not to be found.

The squire himself now sallied forth, and began to roar forth the name of Sophia as loudly, and in as hoarse a voice, as whilome did Hercules that of Hylas ; and as the poet tells us, that the whole shore echoed back the name of that beautiful youth ; so did the house, the garden, and all the neighbouring fields, resound nothing but the name of Sophia, in the hoarse voices of the men, and in the shrill pipes of the women ; while echo seemed so pleased to repeat the beloved sound, that if there is really such a person, I believe Ovid hath belied her sex.

Nothing reigned for a long time but confusion ; till at last the squire, having sufficiently spent his breath, returned to the parlour, where he found Mrs. Western and Mr. Blifil, and threw himself, with the utmost dejection in his countenance, into a great chair.

Here Mrs. Western began to apply the following consolation :

‘ Brother, I am sorry for what hath happened ;  
‘ and that my niece should have behaved herself  
‘ in a manner so unbecoming her family ; but it  
‘ is all your own doings, and you have nobody  
‘ to thank but yourself. You know she hath  
‘ been educated always in a manner directly con-  
‘ trary to my advice, and now you see the con-  
‘ sequence. Have I not a thousand times argued  
‘ with you about giving my niece her own will ?  
‘ But you know I never could prevail upon you,

‘and when I had taken so much pains to eradicate  
‘her headstrong opinions, and to rectify your  
‘errors in policy, you know she was taken out of  
‘my hands; so that I have nothing to answer for.  
‘Had I been trusted entirely with the care of her  
‘education, no such accident as this had ever be-  
‘fallen you; so that you must comfort yourself  
‘by thinking it was all your own doing; and  
‘indeed, what else could be expected from such  
‘indulgence?’——

‘Zounds! sister,’ answered he, ‘you are  
‘enough to make one mad. Have I indulged  
‘her? Have I given her her will?——It was no  
‘longer ago than last night that I threatened, if  
‘she disobeyed me, to confine her to her cham-  
‘ber upon bread and water, as long as she lived.  
‘—You would provoke the patience of Job.’

‘Did ever mortal hear the like?’ replied she.  
‘Brother, if I had not the patience of fifty Jobs,  
‘you would make me forget all decency and de-  
‘corum. Why would you interfere? Did I not  
‘beg you, did I not intreat you, to leave the  
‘whole conduct to me? You have defeated all  
‘the operations of the campaign by one false step.  
‘Would any man in his senses have provoked a  
‘daughter by such threats as these? How often  
‘have I told you, that English women are not to  
‘be treated like Ciraccian\* slaves. We have  
‘the protection of the world: we are to be won  
‘by gentle means only, and not to be hectorred,  
‘and bullied, and beat into compliance. I thank  
‘Heaven, no Salique law governs here. Brother,  
‘you have a roughness in your manner which no  
‘woman but myself would bear. I do not won-  
‘der my niece was frightened and terrified into

\* Possibly Circassian,

‘taking this measure; and, to speak honestly, I think my niece will be justified to the world for what she hath done. I repeat it to you again, brother, you must comfort yourself, by remembering that it is all your own fault. How often have I advised—’ Here Western rose hastily from his chair, and, venting two or three horrid imprecations, ran out of the room.

When he was departed, his sister expressed more bitterness (if possible) against him, than she had done while he was present; for the truth of which she appealed to Mr. Blifil, who, with great complacence, acquiesced entirely in all she said; but excused all the faults of Mr. Western, ‘as they must be considered,’ he said, ‘to have proceeded from the too inordinate fondness of a father, which must be allowed the name of an amiable weakness.’—‘So much the more inexcusable,’ answered the lady; ‘for whom doth he ruin by his fondness, but his own child?’ To which Blifil immediately agreed.

Mrs. Western then began to express great confusion on the account of Mr. Blifil, and of the usage which he had received from a family to which he intended so much honour. On this subject she treated the folly of her niece with great severity; but concluded with throwing the whole on her brother, who, she said, was inexcusable to have proceeded so far without better assurances of his daughter’s consent. ‘But he was (says she) always of a violent headstrong temper; and I can scarce forgive myself for all the advice I have thrown away upon him.’

After much of this kind of conversation, which, perhaps, would not greatly entertain the reader, was it here particularly related, Mr. Blifil took his leave, and returned home, not highly pleased

with his disappointment ; which, however, the philosophy which he had acquired from Square, and the religion infused into him by Thwackum, together with somewhat else, taught him to bear, rather better than more passionate lovers bear, these kinds of evils.

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## CHAP. IX.

*The escape of Sophia.*

**I**T is now time to look after Sophia ; whom the reader, if he loves her half so well as I do, will rejoice to find escaped from the clutches of her passionate father, and from those of her dispassionate lover.

Twelve times did the iron register of time beat on the sonorous bell-metal, summoning the ghosts to rise, and walk their nightly round.—In plainer language, it was twelve o'clock, and all the family, as we have said, lay buried in drink and sleep, except only Mrs. Western, who was deeply engaged in reading a political pamphlet ; and except our heroine, who now softly stole down stairs, and having unbarred and unlocked one of the house-doors, sallied forth, and hastened to the place of appointment.

Notwithstanding the many pretty arts which ladies sometimes practise, to display their fears on every little occasion (almost as many as the other sex use to conceal theirs), certainly there is a degree of courage, which not only becomes a woman, but is often necessary to enable her to discharge her duty. It is, indeed, the idea of fierceness, and not of bravery, which destroys

the female character ; for who can read the story of the justly celebrated Arria, without conceiving as high an opinion of her gentleness and tenderness as of her fortitude ? At the same time, perhaps, many a woman, who shrieks at a mouse or a rat, may be capable of poisoning a husband ; or, what is worse, of driving him to poison himself.

Sophia, with all the gentleness which a woman can have, had all the spirit which she ought to have. When, therefore, she came to the place of appointment, and, instead of meeting her maid, as was agreed, saw a man ride directly up to her, she neither screamed out, nor fainted away : not that her pulse then beat with its usual regularity ; for she was, at first, under some surprise and apprehension : but these were relieved almost as soon as raised, when the man, pulling off his hat, asked her, in a very submissive manner, ‘ If her ladyship did not expect to meet another lady ? ’ And then proceeded to inform her, that he was sent to conduct her to that lady.

Sophia could have no possible suspicion of any falsehood in this account : she therefore mounted resolutely behind the fellow, who conveyed her safe to a town about five miles distant, where she had the satisfaction of finding the good Mrs. Honour : for as the soul of the waiting-woman was wrapt up in those very habiliments which used to enwrap her body, she could by no means bring herself to trust them out of her sight. Upon these, therefore, she kept guard in person, while she detached the aforesaid fellow after her mistress, having given him all proper instructions.

They now debated what course to take, in order to avoid the pursuit of Mr. Western, who they knew would send after them in a few hours. The

London road had such charms for Honour, that she was desirous, of going on directly ; alleging, that as Sophia could not be missed till eight or nine the next morning, her pursuers would not be able to overtake her, even though they knew which way she had gone. But Sophia had too much at stake to venture any thing to chance ; nor did she dare trust too much to her tender limbs, in a contest which was to be decided only by swiftness. She resolved, therefore, to travel across the country, for at least twenty or thirty miles, and then to take the direct road to London. So, having hired horses to go twenty miles one way, when she intended to go twenty miles the other, she set forward with the same guide, behind whom she had ridden from her father's house ; the guide having now taken up behind him, in the room of Sophia, a much heavier, as well as much less lovely, burden ; being, indeed, a huge port-manteau, well stuffed with those outside ornaments, by means of which the fair Honour hoped to gain many conquests, and, finally, to make her fortune in London city.

When they had gone about two hundred paces from the inn, on the London road, Sophia rode up to the guide, and, with a voice much fuller of honey than was ever that of Plato, though his mouth is supposed to have been a bee-hive, begged him to take the first turning which led towards Bristol.

Reader, I am not superstitious, nor any great believer of modern miracles. I do not, therefore, deliver the following as a certain truth ; for, indeed, I can scarce credit it myself : but the fidelity of an historian obliges me to relate what hath been confidently asserted. The horse, then, on which the guide rode, is reported to have been



so charmed by Sophia's voice, that he made a full stop, and expressed an unwillingness to proceed any farther.

Perhaps, however, the fact may be true, and less miraculous than it hath been represented; since the natural cause seems adequate to the effect: for as the guide at that moment desisted from a constant application of his armed right heel (for, like Hudibras, he wore but one spur), it is more than possible, that this omission alone might occasion the beast to stop, especially as this was very frequent with him at other times.

But if the voice of Sophia had really an effect on the horse, it had very little on the rider. He answered somewhat surlily, 'That measter had ordered him to go a different way, and that he should lose his place, if he went any other than that he was ordered.'

Sophia, finding all her persuasions had no effect, began now to add irresistible charms to her voice; charms which, according to the proverb, makes the old mare trot, instead of standing still; charms! to which modern ages have attributed all that irresistible force which the ancients imputed to perfect oratory. In a word, she promised she would reward him to his utmost expectation.

The lad was not totally deaf to these promises; but he disliked their being indefinite: for though perhaps he had never heard that word; yet that in fact was his objection. He said, 'Gentlevolks did not consider the case of poor volks; that he had like to have been turned away the other day, for riding about the country with a gentleman from Squire Allworthy's, who did not reward him as he should have done.'

'With whom?' says Sophia eagerly. 'With a

‘gentleman from Squire Allworthy’s,’ repeated the lad; ‘the squire’s son, I think they call ‘un.’—‘Whither? which way did he go?’ says Sophia. ‘Why a little o’ one side o’ Bristol, ‘about twenty miles off,’ answered the lad.—‘Guide me,’ says Sophia, ‘to the same place, ‘and I’ll give thee a guinea, or two, if one is not ‘sufficient.’—‘To be certain,’ said the boy, ‘it ‘is honestly worth two, when your ladyship considers what a risk I run; but, however, if your ‘ladyship will promise me the two guineas, I’ll ‘e’en venture: to be certain it is a sinful thing to ‘ride about my measter’s horses; but one comfort ‘is, I can only be turned away, and two guineas ‘will partly make me amends.’

The bargain being thus struck, the lad turned aside into the Bristol road, and Sophia set forward in pursuit of Jones, highly contrary to the remonstrances of Mrs. Honour, who had much more desire to see London, than to see Mr. Jones: for indeed she was not his friend with her mistress, as he had been guilty of some neglect in certain pecuniary civilities, which are by custom due to the waiting-gentlewoman in all love affairs, and more especially in those of a clandestine kind. This we impute rather to the carelessness of his temper, than to any want of generosity; but perhaps she derived it from the latter motive. Certain it is, that she hated him very bitterly on that account, and resolved to take every opportunity of injuring him with her mistress. It was therefore highly unlucky for her, that she had gone to the very same town and inn whence Jones had started, and still more unlucky was she, in having stumbled on the same guide, and on this accidental discovery which Sophia had made.

Our travellers arrived at Hambrook\* at the break of day, where Honour was, against her will, charged to inquire the route which Mr. Jones had taken. Of this, indeed, the guide himself could have informed them; but Sophia, I know not for what reason, never asked him the question.

When Mrs. Honour had made her report from the landlord, Sophia, with much difficulty, procured some indifferent horses, which brought her to the inn where Jones had been confined, rather by the misfortune of meeting with a surgeon, than by having met with a broken head.

Here Honour being again charged with a commission of inquiry, had no sooner applied herself to the landlady, and had described the person of Mr. Jones, than that sagacious woman began, in the vulgar phrase, to smell a rat. When Sophia, therefore, entered the room, instead of answering the maid, the landlady, addressing herself to the mistress, began the following speech: ‘Good-lack-a-day! why there now, who would have thought it! I protest the loveliest couple that ever eye beheld. I-fackins, madam, it is no wonder the squire run on so about your ladyship. He told me indeed you was the finest lady in the world, and to be sure so you be. Mercy on him, poor heart, I bepitied him, so I did, when he used to hug his pillow, and call it his dear Madam Sophia. I did all I could to dissuade him from going to the wars: I told him there were men enow that were good for nothing else but to be killed, that had not the love of such fine ladies.’—‘Sure,’ says Sophia, ‘the

\* This was the village where Jones met the quaker.

‘good woman is distracted.’—‘No, no,’ cries the landlady, ‘I am not distracted. What, doth your ladyship think I don’t know, then? I as-  
‘sure you he told me all.’—‘What saucy fellow?’ cries Honour, ‘told you any thing of my lady?’—  
‘No saucy fellow,’ answered the landlady, ‘but  
‘the young gentleman you inquired after; and a  
‘very pretty young gentleman he is, and he loves  
‘Madam Sophia Western to the bottom of his  
‘soul.’—‘He love my lady! I’d have you to  
‘know, woman, she is meat for his master.’—  
‘Nay, Honour,’ said Sophia, interrupting her,  
‘don’t be angry with the good woman; she in-  
‘tends no harm.’—‘No, marry, don’t I,’ an-  
swered the landlady, emboldened by the soft ac-  
cents of Sophia; and then launched into a long  
narrative too tedious to be here set down, in  
which some passages dropped, that gave a little  
offence to Sophia, and much more to her waiting-  
woman, who hence took occasion to abuse poor  
Jones to her mistress the moment they were alone  
together, saying, ‘that he must be a very pitiful  
‘fellow, and could have no love for a lady,  
‘whose name he would thus prostitute in an ale-  
‘house.’

Sophia did not see his behaviour in so very dis-  
advantageous a light, and was, perhaps, more  
pleased with the violent raptures of his love  
(which the landlady exaggerated as much as she  
had done every other circumstance) than she was  
offended with the rest; and, indeed, she imputed  
the whole to the extravagance, or rather ebul-  
lience, of his passion, and to the openness of his  
heart.

This incident, however, being afterwards re-  
vived in her mind, and placed in the most odious

colours by Honour, served to heighten and give credit to those unlucky occurrences at Upton, and assisted the waiting-woman in her endeavours to make her mistress depart from that inn without seeing Jones,

The landlady, finding Sophia intended to stay no longer than till her horses were ready, and that without either eating or drinking, soon withdrew; when Honour began to take her mistress to task (for, indeed, she used great freedom), and after a long harangue, in which she reminded her of her intention to go to London, and gave frequent hints of the impropriety of pursuing a young fellow, she at last concluded with this serious exhortation: 'For Heaven's sake, madam, consider what you are about, and whither you are going.'

This advice to a lady, who had already rode near forty miles, and in no very agreeable season, may seem foolish enough. It may be supposed, she had well considered and resolved this already; nay, Mrs. Honour, by the hints she threw out, seemed to think so; and this, I doubt not, is the opinion of many readers, who have, I make no doubt, been long since well convinced of the purpose of our heroine, and have heartily condemned her for it as a wanton baggage.

But, in reality, this was not the case. Sophia had been lately so distracted between hope and fear, her duty and love to her father, her hatred to Blifil, her compassion, and (why should we not confess the truth?) her love for Jones; which last, the behaviour of her father, of her aunt, of every one else, and more particularly of Jones himself, had blown into a flame, that her mind was in that confused state, which may be truly

said to make us ignorant of what we do, or whether we go, or rather, indeed, indifferent as to the consequence of either.

The prudent and sage advice of her maid produced, however, some cool reflection; and she at length determined to go to Gloucester, and thence to proceed directly to London.

But, unluckily, a few miles before she entered that town, she met the hack-attorney, who, as is before mentioned, had dined there with Mr. Jones. This fellow being well known to Mrs. Honour, stopped and spoke to her; of which Sophia at that time took little notice, more than to inquire who he was.

But having had a more particular account from Honour of this man afterwards at Gloucester, and hearing of the great expedition he usually made in travelling, for which (as hath been before observed) he was particularly famous; recollecting likewise, that she had overheard Mrs. Honour inform him, that they were going to Gloucester, she began to fear lest her father might, by this fellow's means, be able to trace her to that city; wherefore, if she should there strike into the London road, she apprehended he would certainly be able to overtake her. She therefore altered her resolution; and having hired horses to go a week's journey, a way which she did not intend to travel, she again set forward after a light refreshment, contrary to the desire and earnest entreaties of her maid, and to the no less vehement remonstrances of Mrs. Whitefield, who, from good-breeding, or, perhaps, from good-nature (for the poor young lady appeared much fatigued), pressed her very heartily to stay that evening at Gloucester.

Having refreshed herself only with some tea,

and with lying about two hours on the bed, while her horses were getting ready, she resolutely left Mrs. Whitefield's about eleven at night, and striking directly into the Worcester road, within less than four hours arrived at that very inn where we last saw her.

Having thus traced our heroine very particularly back from her departure, till her arrival at Upton, we shall, in a very few words, bring her father to the same place; who, having received the first scent from the post-boy, who conducted his daughter to Hambrook, very easily traced her afterwards to Gloucester; whence he pursued her to Upton, as he had learned Mr. Jones had taken that route (for Partridge, to use the squire's expression, left every where a strong scent behind him), and he doubted not in the least but Sophia travelled, or, as he phrased it, ran the same way. He used, indeed, a very coarse expression, which need not be here inserted; as fox-hunters, who alone would understand it, will easily suggest it to themselves.

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THE  
HISTORY  
OF A  
FOUNDLING.

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BOOK XI.

*Containing about three days.*

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CHAP. I.

*A crust for the critics.*

**I**N our last initial chapter, we may be supposed to have treated that formidable set of men, who are called critics, with more freedom than becomes us ; since they exact, and indeed generally receive, great condescension from authors. We shall in this, therefore, give the reasons of our conduct to this august body ; and here we shall, perhaps, place them in a light in which they have not hitherto been seen.

This word critic is of Greek derivation, and signifies judgment. Hence I presume some persons, who have not understood the original, and have seen the English translation of the primitive,



have concluded that it meant judgment in the legal sense, in which it is frequently used as equivalent to condemnation.

I am the rather inclined to be of that opinion, as the greatest number of critics hath of late years been found amongst the lawyers. Many of these gentlemen, from despair, perhaps, of ever rising to the bench in Westminster-hall, have placed themselves on the benches at the playhouse, where they have exerted their judicial capacity, and have given judgment, *i. e.* condemned, without mercy.

The gentlemen would, perhaps, be well enough pleased, if we were to leave them thus compared to one of the most important and honourable offices in the commonwealth, and, if we intended to apply to their favour, we would do so ; but as we design to deal very sincerely and plainly too with them, we must remind them of another officer of justice, of a much lower rank ; to whom, as they not only pronounce, but execute, their own judgment, they bear likewise some remote resemblance.

But, in reality, there is another light, in which these modern critics may, with great justice and propriety, be seen ; and this is, that of a common slanderer. If a person, who pries into the characters of others, with no other design but to discover their faults, and to publish them to the world, deserves the title of a slanderer of the reputation of men ; why should not a critic, who reads with the same malevolent view, be as properly styled the slanderer of the reputation of books ?

Vice hath not, I believe, a more abject slave ; society produces not a more odious vermin ; nor can the devil receive a guest more worthy of him,

nor possibly more welcome to him, than a slanderer. The world, I am afraid, regards not this monster with half the abhorrence which he deserves; and I am more afraid to assign the reason of this criminal lenity shown towards him; yet it is certain that the thief looks innocent in the comparison; nay, the murderer himself can seldom stand in competition with his guilt; for slander is a more cruel weapon than a sword, as the wounds which the former gives are always incurable. One method, indeed, there is of killing, and that the basest and most execrable of all, which bears an exact analogy to the vice here decried against, and that is poison;—a means of revenge so base, and yet so horrible, that it was once wisely distinguished by our laws from all other murders, in the peculiar severity of the punishment.

Besides the dreadful mischiefs done by slander, and the baseness of the means by which they are effected, there are other circumstances that highly aggravate its atrocious quality: for it often proceeds from no provocation, and seldom promises itself any reward, unless some black and infernal mind may propose a reward in the thoughts of having procured the ruin and misery of another.

Shakspeare hath nobly touched this vice, when he says,

‘Who steals my purse steals trash, ’tis something, nothing,

‘Twas mine, ’tis his, and hath been slave to thousands :

‘But he that filches from me my good name,

‘Robs me of that WHICH NOT ENRICHES HIM,

‘BUT MAKES ME POOR INDEED !’

With all this my good reader will doubtless agree; but much of it will probably seem too severe, when applied to the slanderer of books. But let it here be considered, that both proceed from the same wicked disposition of mind, and are alike void of the excuse of temptation. Nor shall we conclude the injury done this way to be very slight, when we consider a book as the author's offspring, and indeed as the child of his brain.

The reader, who hath suffered his muse to continue hitherto in a virgin state, can have but a very inadequate idea of this kind of paternal fondness. To such we may parody the tender exclamation of Macduff, 'Alas! thou hast written 'no book.' But the author, whose muse hath brought forth, will feel the pathetic strain, perhaps will accompany me with tears (especially if his darling be already no more) while I mention the uneasiness with which the big muse bears about her burden, the painful labour with which she produces it, and lastly, the care, the fondness, with which the tender father nourishes his favourite, till it be brought to maturity, and produced into the world.

Nor is there any paternal fondness which seems less to savour of absolute instinct, and which may so well be reconciled to worldly wisdom, as this. These children may most truly be called the riches of their father; and many of them have with true filial piety fed their parent in his old age: so that not only the affection, but the interest, of the author may be highly injured by these slanderers, whose poisonous breath brings his book to an untimely end.

Lastly, the slanderer of a book is, in truth, the slanderer of the author: for as no one can

call another bastard, without calling the mother a whore; so neither can any one give the names of sad stuff, horrid nonsense, &c. to a book, without calling the author a blockhead; which, though in a moral sense it is a preferable appellation to that of villain, is, perhaps, rather more injurious to his worldly interest.

Now, however ludicrous all this may appear to some, others, I doubt not, will feel and acknowledge the truth of it; nay, may perhaps think I have not treated the subject with decent solemnity; but surely a man may speak truth with a smiling countenance. In reality, to depreciate a book maliciously, or even wantonly, is at least a very ill-natured office; and a morose snarling critic may, I believe, be suspected to be a bad man.

I will, therefore, endeavour, in the remaining part of this chapter, to explain the marks of this character, and to show what criticism I here intend to obviate; for I can never be understood, unless by the very persons here meant, to insinuate, that there are no proper judges of writing; or to endeavour to exclude from the commonwealth of literature any of those noble critics, to whose labours the learned world are so greatly indebted. Such were Aristotle, Horace, and Longinus, among the ancients; Dacier and Bossu among the French; and some, perhaps, among us; who have certainly been duly authorised to execute at least a judicial authority in *foro literario*.

But without ascertaining all the proper qualifications of a critic, which I have touched on elsewhere, I think I may very boldly object to the censures of any one, passed upon works which he hath not himself read. Such censures as these,

whether they speak from their own guess or suspicion, or from the report and opinion of others, may properly be said to slander the reputation of the book they condemn.

Such may likewise be suspected of deserving this character, who, without assigning any particular faults, condemn the whole in general defamatory terms; such as vile, dull, da—d stuff, &c. and particularly by the use of the monosyllable **LOW**; a word which becomes the mouth of no critic who is not **RIGHT HONOURABLE**.

Again, though there may be some faults justly assigned in the work; yet, if those are not in the most essential parts, or if they are compensated by greater beauties, it will savour rather of the malice of a slanderer, than of the judgment of a true critic, to pass a severe sentence upon the whole, merely on account of some vicious part. This is directly contrary to the sentiments of Horace:

*Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego  
paucis  
Offendor maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,  
Aut humana parum cavit natura——*

But where the beauties, more in number, shine,  
I am not angry, when a casual line  
(That with some trivial faults unequal flows)  
A careless hand, or human frailty shows.

FRANCIS.

For, as Martial says, *aliter non fit, avite, liber*: no book can be otherwise composed. All beauty of character, as well as of countenance, and, indeed, of every thing human, is to be tried in this manner. Cruel, indeed, would it be, if such a

work as this history, which hath employed some thousands of hours in the composing, should be liable to be condemned, because some particular chapter, or perhaps chapters, may be obnoxious to very just and sensible objections. And yet nothing is more common than the most rigorous sentence upon books supported by such objections, which, if they were rightly taken (and that they are not always) do by no means go to the merit of the whole. In the theatre, especially, a single expression, which doth not coincide with the taste of the audience, or with any individual critic of that audience, is sure to be hissed; and one scene, which should be disapproved, would hazard the whole piece. To write within such severe rules as these, is as impossible as to live up to some splenetic opinions; and if we judge according to the sentiments of some critics, and of some christians, no author will be saved in this world, and no man in the next.

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## CHAP. II.

*The adventures which Sophia met with after her leaving Upton.*

OUR history, just before it was obliged to turn about, and travel backwards, had mentioned the departure of Sophia and her maid from the inn; we shall now, therefore, pursue the steps of that lovely creature, and leave her unworthy lover a little longer to bemoan his ill-luck, or rather his ill-conduct.

Sophia having directed her guide to travel through bye-roads across the country, they now

passed the Severn, and had scarce got a mile from the inn, when the young lady, looking behind her, saw several horses coming after on full speed. This greatly alarmed her fears, and she called to the guide to put on as fast as possible.

He immediately obeyed her, and away they rode a full gallop. But the faster they went, the faster were they followed; and as the horses behind were somewhat swifter than those before, so the former were at length overtaken. A happy circumstance for poor Sophia; whose fears, joined to her fatigue, had almost overpowered her spirits; but she was now instantly relieved by a female voice, that greeted her in the softest manner, and with the utmost civility. This greeting, Sophia, as soon as she could recover her breath, with like civility, and with the highest satisfaction to herself, returned.

The travellers who joined Sophia, and who had given her such terror, consisted, like her own company, of two females and a guide. The two parties proceeded three full miles together before any one offered again to open their mouths; when our heroine, having pretty well got the better of her fear (but yet being somewhat surprised that the other still continued to attend her, as she pursued no great road, and had already passed through several turnings), accosted the strange lady in a most obliging tone; and said, 'She was very happy to find they were both travelling the same way.' The other, who, like a ghost, only wanted to be spoke to, readily answered, 'That the happiness was entirely her's; that she was a perfect stranger in that country, and was overjoyed at meeting a companion of her own sex; that she had, perhaps, been guilty of an impertinence, which required great apo-

logy, in keeping pace with her.' More civilities passed between these two ladies; for Mrs. Honour had now given place to the fine habit of the stranger, and had fallen into the rear. But though Sophia had great curiosity to know why the other lady continued to travel on through the same bye-roads with herself, nay, though this gave her some uneasiness, yet fear, or modesty, or some other consideration, restrained her from asking the question.

The strange lady now laboured under a difficulty, which appears almost below the dignity of history to mention. Her bonnet had been blown from her head not less than five times within the last mile; nor could she come at any ribbon or handkerchief to tie it under her chin. When Sophia was informed of this, she immediately supplied her with a handkerchief for this purpose; which, while she was pulling from her pocket, she, perhaps, too much neglected the management of her horse, for the beast now unluckily making a false step, fell upon his fore-legs, and threw his fair rider from his back.

Though Sophia came head-foremost to the ground, she happily received not the least damage; and the same circumstances which had, perhaps, contributed to her fall, now preserved her from confusion; for the lane which they were then passing was narrow, and very much overgrown with trees, so that the moon could here afford very little light, and was, moreover, at present, so obscured in a cloud, that it was almost perfectly dark. By these means the young lady's modesty, which was extremely delicate, escaped as free from injury as her limbs, and she was once more reinstated in her saddle, having received no other harm than a little fright by her fall.



Day-light at length appeared in its full lustre; and now the two ladies, who were riding over a common side by side, looking stedfastly at each other, at the same moment both their eyes became fixed, both their horses stopped, and both speaking together, with equal joy pronounced, the one the name of Sophia, the other that of Harriet.

This unexpected encounter surprised the ladies much more than I believe it will the sagacious reader, who must have imagined that the strange lady could be no other than Mrs. Fitzpatrick, the cousin of Miss Western, whom we before mentioned to have sallied from the inn a few minutes after her.

So great was the surprise and joy which these two cousins conceived at this meeting (for they had formerly been most intimate acquaintance and friends, and had long lived together with their aunt Western), that it is impossible to recount half the congratulations which passed between them, before either asked a very natural question of the other, namely, whither she was going?

This at last, however, came first from Mrs. Fitzpatrick; but, easy and natural as the question may seem, Sophia found it difficult to give it a very ready and certain answer. She begged her cousin, therefore, to suspend all curiosity till they arrived at some inn, 'which, I suppose, says she, 'can hardly be far distant; and believe 'me, Harriet, I suspend as much curiosity on my 'side; for indeed I believe our astonishment is 'pretty equal.'

The conversation, which passed between these ladies on the road, was, I apprehend, little worth relating; and less certainly was that between the two waiting-women: for they likewise began to pay their compliments to each other.

As for the guides, they were debarred from the pleasure of discourse, the one being placed in the van, and the other obliged to bring up the rear.

In this posture they travelled many hours, till they came into a wide and well-beaten road, which, as they turned to the right, soon brought them to a very fair-promising inn, where they all alighted: but so fatigued was Sophia, that, as she had sat her horse, during the last five or six miles, with great difficulty, so was she now incapable of dismounting from him without assistance. This the landlord, who had hold of her horse, presently perceiving, offered to lift her in his arms from her saddle; and she too readily accepted the tender of his service. Indeed, fortune seems to have resolved to put Sophia to the blush that day, and the second malicious attempt succeeded better than the first; for my landlord had no sooner received the young lady in his arms, than his feet, which the gout had lately very severely handled, gave way, and down he tumbled; but, at the same time, with no less dexterity than gallantry, contrived to throw himself under his charming burden, so that he alone received any bruise from the fall; for the great injury which happened to Sophia, was a violent shock given to her modesty, by an immoderate grin, which, at her rising from the ground, she observed in the countenance of most of the bye-standers. This made her suspect what had really happened, and what we shall not here relate, for the indulgence of those readers who are capable of laughing at the offence given to a young lady's delicacy. Accidents of this kind we have never regarded in a comical light; nor will we scruple to say, that he must have a very inadequate idea of the modesty of a

beautiful young woman, who would wish to sacrifice it to so paltry a satisfaction as can arise from laughter.

This fright and shock, joined to the violent fatigue which both her mind and body had undergone, almost overcame the excellent constitution of Sophia, and she had scarce strength sufficient to totter into the inn, leaning on the arm of her maid. Here she was no sooner seated than she called for a glass of water; but Mrs. Honour, very judiciously, in my opinion, changed it into a glass of wine.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick hearing from Mrs. Honour, that Sophia had not been in bed during the two last nights, and observing her to look very pale and wan with her fatigue, earnestly entreated her to refresh herself with some sleep. She was yet a stranger to her history, or her apprehensions; but had she known both, she would have given the same advice; for rest was visibly necessary for her; and their long journey through bye-roads so entirely removed all danger of pursuit, that she was herself perfectly easy on that account.

Sophia was easily prevailed on to follow the counsel of her friend, which was heartily seconded by her maid. Mrs. Fitzpatrick likewise offered to bear her cousin company, which Sophia, with much complaisance, accepted.

The mistress was no sooner in bed, than the maid prepared to follow her example. She began to make many apologies to her sister Abigail for leaving her alone in so horrid a place as an inn; but the other stopped her short, being as well inclined to a nap as herself, and desired the honour of being her bed-fellow. Sophia's maid agreed to give her a share of her bed, but put in her claim

to all the honour. So after many courtesies and compliments, to bed together went the waiting-women, as their mistresses had done before them.

It was usual with my landlord (as, indeed, it is with the whole fraternity) to inquire particularly of all coachmen, footmen, postboys, and others, into the names of all his guests; what their estate was, and where it lay. It cannot therefore be wondered at, that the many particular circumstances which attended our travellers, and especially their retiring all to sleep at so extraordinary and unusual an hour as ten in the morning, should excite his curiosity. As soon, therefore, as the guides entered the kitchen, he began to examine who the ladies were, and whence they came; but the guides, though they faithfully related all they knew, gave him very little satisfaction. On the contrary, they rather inflamed his curiosity than extinguished it.

This landlord had the character, among all his neighbours, of being a very sagacious fellow. He was thought to see farther and deeper into things than any man in the parish, the parson himself not excepted. Perhaps his look had contributed not a little to procure him this reputation; for there was in this something wonderfully wise and significant, especially when he had a pipe in his mouth; which, indeed, he seldom was without. His behaviour, likewise, greatly assisted in promoting the opinion of his wisdom. In his deportment he was solemn, if not sullen; and when he spoke, which was seldom, he always delivered himself in a slow voice; and though his sentences were short, they were still interrupted with many hums and ha's, ay, ay's, and other expletives: so that though he accompanied his words with certain explanatory gestures, such as shaking or

nodding the head, or pointing with his fore-finger, he generally left his hearers to understand more than he expressed; nay, he commonly gave them the hint, that he knew much more than he thought proper to disclose. This last circumstance alone may, indeed, very well account for his character of wisdom; since men are strangely inclined to worship what they do not understand. A grand secret, upon which several imposers on mankind have totally relied for the success of their frauds.

This polite person now taking his wife aside, asked her, 'what she thought of the ladies lately arrived?'—'Think of them!' said the wife, 'why, what should I think of them?'—'I know,' answered he, 'what I think. The guides tell strange stories. One pretends to be come from Gloucester, and the other from Upton; and neither of them, for what I can find, can tell whither they are going. But what people ever travel across the country from Upton hither, especially to London? And one of the maid-servants, before she alighted from her horse, asked, if this was not the London road? Now I have put all these circumstances together, and whom do you think I have found them out to be?'—'Nay,' answered she, 'you know I never pretend to guess at your discoveries.'—'It is a good girl,' replied he, chucking her under the chin; 'I must own you have always submitted to my knowledge of these matters. Why, then, depend upon it; mind what I say,—depend upon it, they are certainly some of the rebel ladies, who, they say, travel with the young Chevalier; and have taken a roundabout way to escape the duke's army.'

'Husband,' quoth the wife, 'you have cer-

‘tainly hit it; for one of them is dressed as fine  
‘as any princess; and, to be sure, she looks for  
‘all the world like one. But yet, when I con-  
‘sider one thing.’—‘When you consider,’ cries  
the landlord contemptuously—‘Come, pray  
‘let’s hear what you consider.’—‘Why it is,’  
answered the wife, ‘that she is too humble to be  
‘any very great lady; for while our Betty was  
‘warming the bed, she called her nothing but  
‘child, and my dear, and sweetheart; and when  
‘Betty offered to pull off her shoes and stockings,  
‘she would not suffer her, saying, she would not  
‘give her the trouble.’

‘Pugh!’ answered the husband, ‘that is no-  
‘thing. Dost think, because you have seen  
‘some great ladies rude and uncivil to persons be-  
‘low them, that none of them know how to be-  
‘have themselves when they come before their in-  
‘feriors? I think I know people of fashion when  
‘I see them. I think I do. Did not she call for  
‘a glass of water when she came in? Another  
‘sort of women would have called for a dram;  
‘you know they would. If she be not a woman  
‘of very great quality, sell me for a fool; and,  
‘I believe, those who buy me will have a bad  
‘bargain. Now, would a woman of her quality  
‘travel without a footman, unless upon some  
‘such extraordinary occasion?’—‘Nay, to be  
‘sure, husband,’ cries she, ‘you know these  
‘matters better than I, or most folk.’—‘I think  
‘I do know something,’ said he. ‘To be sure,’  
answered the wife, ‘the poor little heart looked  
‘so piteous, when she sat down in the chair, I  
‘protest I could not help having a compassion for  
‘her, almost as much as if she had been a poor  
‘body. But what’s to be done, husband? If  
‘an she be a rebel, I suppose you intend to be-

‘tray her up to the court. Well, she’s a sweet-tempered, good-humoured lady, be she what she will, and I shall hardly refrain from crying ‘when I hear she is hanged or beheaded.’—‘Pugh!’ answered the husband. ‘But, as to what’s to be done, it is not so easy a matter to determine. I hope, before she goes away, we shall have the news of a battle: for if the Chevalier should get the better, she may gain us interest at court, and make our fortunes without betraying her.’ ‘Why, that’s true,’ replied the wife; ‘and I heartily hope she will have it in her power. Certainly she’s a sweet good lady; it would go horribly against me to have her come to any harm.’—‘Pugh!’ cries the landlord, ‘women are always so tender-hearted. Why, you would not harbour rebels, would you?’—‘No, certainly,’ answered the wife; ‘and as for betraying her, come what will on’t, nobody can blame us. It is what any body would do in our case.’

While our politic landlord, who had not, we see, undeservedly the reputation of great wisdom among his neighbours, was engaged in debating this matter with himself (for he paid little attention to the opinion of his wife), news arrived that the rebels had given the duke the slip, and had got a day’s march towards London; and soon after arrived a famous Jacobite squire, who, with great joy in his countenance, shook the landlord by the hand, saying, ‘All’s our own, boy; ten thousand honest Frenchmen are landed in Suffolk. Old England for ever! ten thousand French, my brave lad! I am going to tap away directly.’

This news determined the opinion of the wise man, and he resolved to make his court to the

young lady, when she arose; for he had now, he said, discovered that she was no other than Madam Jenny Cameron herself.

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## CHAP. III.

*A very short chapter, in which, however, is a sun, a moon, a star, and an angel.*

**T**HE sun (for he keeps very good hours at this time of the year) had been some time retired to rest, when Sophia arose, greatly refreshed by her sleep; which, short as it was, nothing but her extreme fatigue could have occasioned; for though she had told her maid, and, perhaps, herself too, that she was perfectly easy when she left Upton, yet it is certain her mind was a little affected with that malady which is attended with all the restless symptoms of a fever, and is, perhaps, the very distemper which physicians mean (if they mean any thing) by the fever on the spirits.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick likewise left her bed at the same time; and, having summoned her maid, immediately dressed herself. She was really a very pretty woman, and, had she been in any other company but that of Sophia, might have been thought beautiful; but when Mrs. Honour of her own accord attended (for her mistress would not suffer her to be waked), and had equipped our heroine, the charms of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who had performed the office of the morning-star, and had preceded greater glories, shared the fate of that star, and were totally eclipsed the moment those glories shone forth.

Perhaps Sophia never looked more beautiful



than she did at this instant. We ought not, therefore, to condemn the maid of the inn for her hyperbole, who, when she descended, after having lighted the fire, declared, and ratified it with an oath, that if ever there was an angel upon earth, she was now above stairs.

Sophia had acquainted her cousin with her design to go to London; and Mrs. Fitzpatrick had agreed to accompany her; for the arrival of her husband at Upton had put an end to her design of going to Bath, or to her aunt Western. They had therefore no sooner finished their tea, than Sophia proposed to set out, the moon then shining extremely bright; and as for the frost, she defied it; nor had she any of those apprehensions which many young ladies would have felt at travelling by night; for she had, as we have before observed, some little degree of natural courage; and this her present sensations, which bordered somewhat on despair, greatly increased. Besides, as she had already travelled twice with safety, by the light of the moon, she was the better emboldened to trust to it a third time.

The disposition of Mrs. Fitzpatrick was more timorous; for though the greater terrors had conquered the less, and the presence of her husband had driven her away at so unseasonable an hour from Upton; yet, being now arrived at a place where she thought herself safe from his pursuit, these lesser terrors of I know not what, operated so strongly, that she earnestly entreated her cousin to stay till the next morning, and not expose herself to the dangers of travelling by night.

Sophia, who was yielding to an excess, when she could neither laugh nor reason her cousin out of these apprehensions, at last gave way to them.

Perhaps, indeed, had she known of her father's arrival at Upton, it might have been more difficult to have persuaded her; for as to Jones, she had, I am afraid, no great horror at the thoughts of being overtaken by him; nay, to confess the truth, I believe she rather wished it than feared it; though I might honestly enough have concealed this wish from the reader, as it was one of those secret spontaneous emotions of the soul, to which the reason is often a stranger.

When our young ladies had determined to remain all that evening in their inn, they were attended by the landlady, who desired to know what their ladyships would be pleased to eat. Such charms were there in the voice, in the manner, and in the affable deportment of Sophia, that she ravished the landlady to the highest degree; and that good woman concluding that she had attended Jenny Cameron, became in a moment a staunch Jacobite, and wished heartily well to the young Pretender's cause, from the great sweetness and affability with which she had been treated by his supposed mistress.

The two cousins began now to impart to each other their reciprocal curiosity, to know what extraordinary accidents on both sides occasioned this so strange and unexpected meeting. At last Mrs. Fitzpatrick, having obtained of Sophia a promise of communicating likewise in her turn, began to relate what the reader, if he is desirous to know her history, may read in the ensuing chapter.

## CHAP. IV.

*The history of Mrs. Fitzpatrick.*

**M**RS. FITZPATRICK, after a silence of a few moments, fetching a deep sigh, thus began :

‘ It is natural to the unhappy to feel a secret concern in recollecting those periods of their lives which have been most delightful to them. The remembrance of past pleasures affects us with a kind of tender grief, like what we suffer for departed friends; and the ideas of both may be said to haunt our imaginations.

‘ For this reason, I never reflect without sorrow on those days (the happiest far of my life) which we spent together, when both were under the care of my aunt Western. Alas! why are Miss Graveairs and Miss Giddy no more? You remember, I am sure, when we knew each other by no other names. Indeed, you gave the latter appellation with too much cause. I have since experienced how much I deserved it. You, my Sophia, was always my superior in every thing, and I heartily hope you will be so in your fortune. I shall never forget the wise and matronly advice you once gave me, when I lamented being disappointed of a ball, though you could not be then fourteen years old.— O, my Sophy, how blest must have been my situation, when I could think such a disappointment a misfortune; and when, indeed, it was the greatest I had ever known!’

‘ And yet, my dear Harriet,’ answered Sophia, ‘ it was then a serious matter with you. Comfort yourself therefore with thinking, that what.

‘ever you now lament, may hereafter appear as trifling and contemptible as a ball would at this time.’

‘Alas, my Sophia,’ replied the other lady, ‘you yourself will think otherwise of my present situation; for greatly must that tender heart be altered, if my misfortunes do not draw many a sigh, nay, many a tear, from you. The knowledge of this should perhaps deter me from relating what I am convinced will so much affect you.’ Here Mrs. Fitzpatrick stopped, till, at the repeated entreaties of Sophia, she thus proceeded:—

‘Though you must have heard much of my marriage, yet, as matters may probably have been misrepresented, I will set out from the very commencement of my unfortunate acquaintance with my present husband; which was at Bath, soon after you left my aunt, and returned home to your father.

‘Among the gay young fellows, who were at this season at Bath, Mr. Fitzpatrick was one. He was handsome, *degagé*, extremely gallant, and in his dress exceeded most others. In short, my dear, if you was unluckily to see him now, I could describe him no better than by telling you he was the very reverse of every thing which he is; for he hath rusticated himself so long, that he is become an absolute wild Irishman. But to proceed in my story; the qualifications which he then possessed so well recommended him, that though the people of quality at that time lived separate from the rest of the company, and excluded them from all their parties, Mr. Fitzpatrick found means to gain admittance. It was perhaps no easy matter to avoid him; for he required very little or no

‘ invitation ; and as, being handsome and genteel,  
‘ he found it no very difficult matter to ingratiate  
‘ himself with the ladies ; so, he having frequently  
‘ drawn his sword, the men did not care publicly  
‘ to affront him. Had it not been for some such  
‘ reason, I believe he would have been soon ex-  
‘ pelled by his own sex ; for surely he had no  
‘ strict title to be preferred to the English gentry ;  
‘ nor did they seem inclined to show him any  
‘ extraordinary favour. They all abused him be-  
‘ hind his back, which might probably proceed  
‘ from envy ; for by the women he was well re-  
‘ ceived, and very particularly distinguished by  
‘ them.

‘ My aunt, though no person of quality herself,  
‘ as she had always lived about the court, was  
‘ enrolled in that party : for by whatever means  
‘ you get into the polite circle, when you are  
‘ once there, it is sufficient merit for you that  
‘ you are there. This observation, young as  
‘ you was, you could scarce avoid making from  
‘ my aunt, who was free, or reserved, with all  
‘ people, just as they had more or less of this  
‘ merit.

‘ And this merit, I believe, it was, which prin-  
‘ cipally recommended Mr. Fitzpatrick to her fa-  
‘ vour ; in which he so well succeeded, that he  
‘ was always one of her private parties. Nor was  
‘ he backward in returning such distinction ; for  
‘ he soon grew so very particular in his behaviour  
‘ to her, that the scandal club first began to take  
‘ notice of it, and the better disposed persons  
‘ made a match between them. For my own part,  
‘ I confess, I made no doubt but that his designs  
‘ were strictly honourable, as the phrase is ; that  
‘ is, to rob a lady of her fortune by way of mar-  
‘ riage. My aunt was, I conceived, neither

‘ young enough, nor handsome enough, to attract much wicked inclination ; but she had matrimonial charms in great abundance.

‘ I was the more confirmed in this opinion from the extraordinary respect which he showed to myself, from the first moment of our acquaintance. This I understood as an attempt to lessen, if possible, that disinclination which my interest might be supposed to give me towards the match ; and I know not but in some measure it had that effect ; for as I was well contented with my own fortune, and of all people the least a slave to interested views, so I could not be violently the enemy of a man with whose behaviour to me I was greatly pleased ; and the more so, as I was the only object of such respect ; for he behaved at the same time to many women of quality without any respect at all.

‘ Agreeable as this was to me, he soon changed it into another kind of behaviour, which was perhaps more so. He now put on much softness and tenderness, and languished and sighed abundantly. At times, indeed, whether from art or nature, I will not determine, he gave his usual loose to gaiety and mirth ; but this was always in general company, and with other women ; for even in a country-dance, when he was not my partner, he became grave ; and put on the softest look imaginable, the moment he approached me. Indeed he was in all things so very particular towards me, that I must have been blind not to have discovered it. And, and, and —’ ‘ And you was more pleased still, my dear Harriet,’ cries Sophia : ‘ you need not be ashamed,’ added she, sighing ; ‘ for sure there are irresistible charms in tenderness, which

‘too many men are able to affect.’—‘True,’ answered her cousin, ‘men, who in all other instances want common sense, are very Machiavels in the art of loving. I wish I did not know an instance.—Well, scandal now began to be as busy with me as it had before been with my aunt; and some good ladies did not scruple to affirm, that Mr. Fitzpatrick had an intrigue with us both.

‘But, what may seem astonishing, my aunt never saw, nor in the least seemed to suspect, that which was visible enough, I believe, from both our behaviours. One would indeed think, that love quite puts out the eyes of an old woman. In fact, they so greedily swallow the addresses which are made to them, that, like an outrageous glutton, they are not at leisure to observe what passes amongst others at the same table. This I have observed in more cases than my own; and this was so strongly verified by my aunt, that, though she often found us together at her return from the pump, the least canting word of his, pretending impatience at her absence, effectually smothered all suspicion. One artifice succeeded with her to admiration. This was his treating me like a little child, and never calling me by any other name in her presence, but that of pretty miss. This indeed did him some disservice with your humble servant; but I soon saw through it, especially as in her absence he behaved to me, as I have said, in a different manner. However, if I was not greatly obliged by a conduct of which I had discovered the design, I smarted very severely for it; for my aunt really conceived me to be what her lover (as she thought him) called me, and treated

me, in all respects, as a perfect infant. To say the truth, I wonder she had not insisted on my again wearing leading-strings.

At last, my lover (for so he was) thought proper, in a most solemn manner, to disclose a secret which I had known long before. He now placed all the love which he had pretended to my aunt to my account. He lamented, in very pathetic terms, the encouragement she had given him, and made a high merit of the tedious hours, in which he had undergone her conversation.—What shall I tell you, my dear Sophia?—Then I will confess the truth. I was pleased with my man. I was pleased with my conquest. To rival my aunt delighted me; to rival so many other women charmed me. In short, I am afraid, I did not behave as I should do, even upon the very first declaration—I wish I did not almost give him positive encouragement before we parted.

The Bath now talked loudly, I might almost say roared, against me. Several young women affected to shun my acquaintance, not so much, perhaps, from any real suspicion, as from a desire of banishing me from a company, in which I too much engrossed their favourite man. And here I cannot omit expressing my gratitude to the kindness intended me by Mr. Nash; who took me one day aside, and gave me advice, which, if I had followed, I had been a happy woman. “Child,” says he, “I am sorry to see the familiarity which subsists between you and a fellow who is altogether unworthy of you, and I am afraid will prove your ruin. As for your old stinking aunt, if it was to be no injury to you, and my pretty Sophy Western (I assure you I repeat his words), I should be heartily



“glad that the fellow was in possession of all that  
“belongs to her. I never advise old women:  
“for if they take it into their heads to go to the  
“devil, it is no more possible, than worth while,  
“to keep them from him. Innocence, and youth  
“and beauty, are worthy a better fate, and I  
“would save them from his clutches. Let me ad-  
“vise you, therefore, dear child, never suffer this  
“fellow to be particular with you again.”—“Many  
“more things he said to me, which I have now  
“forgotten, and indeed I attended very little to  
“them at that time; for inclination contradicted  
“all he said; and besides, I could not be per-  
“suaded, that women of quality would conde-  
“scend to familiarity with such a person as he de-  
“scribed.

“But I am afraid, my dear, I shall tire you  
“with a detail of so many minute circumstances.  
“To be concise, therefore, imagine me married;  
“imagine me with my husband, at the feet of my  
“aunt; and then imagine the maddest woman in  
“Bedlam in a raving fit, and your imagination  
“will suggest to you no more than what really  
“happened.

“The very next day my aunt left the place,  
“partly to avoid seeing Mr. Fitzpatrick or myself,  
“and as much perhaps to avoid seeing any one  
“else; for, though I am told she hath since denied  
“every thing stoutly, I believe she was then a  
“little confounded at her disappointment. Since  
“that time I have written to her many letters,  
“but never could obtain an answer, which I must  
“own sits somewhat the heavier, as she herself  
“was, though undesignedly, the occasion of all  
“my sufferings: for had it not been under the  
“colour of paying his addresses to her, Mr. Fitz-  
“patrick would never have found sufficient op-

opportunities to have engaged my heart, which, in other circumstances, I still flatter myself would not have been an easy conquest to such a person. Indeed, I believe, I should not have erred so grossly in my choice, if I had relied on my own judgment; but I trusted totally to the opinion of others, and very foolishly took the merit of a man for granted, whom I saw so universally well received by the women. What is the reason, my dear, that we, who have understandings equal to the wisest and greatest of the other sex, so often make choice of the silliest fellows for companions and favourites? It raises my indignation to the highest pitch, to reflect on the numbers of women of sense who have been undone by fools.' Here she paused a moment; but Sophia making no answer, she proceeded as in the next chapter.

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## CHAP. V.

*In which the history of Mrs. Fitzpatrick is continued.*

WE remained at Bath no longer than a fortnight after our wedding: for as to any reconciliation with my aunt, there were no hopes; and of my fortune, not one farthing could be touched till I was of age, of which I now wanted more than two years. My husband, therefore, was resolved to set out for Ireland; against which I remonstrated very earnestly, and insisted on a promise which he had made me before our marriage, that I should never take this journey against my consent; and indeed I never

‘intended to consent to it, nor will any body, I believe, blame me for that resolution ; but this, however, I never mentioned to my husband, and petitioned only for the reprieve of a month ; but he had fixed the day, and to that day he obstinately adhered.

‘The evening before our departure, as we were disputing this point with great eagerness on both sides, he started suddenly from his chair, and left me abruptly, saying, he was going to the rooms. He was hardly out of the house, when I saw a paper lying on the floor, which, I suppose, he had carelessly pulled from his pocket, together with his handkerchief. This paper I took up, and finding it to be a letter, I made no scruple to open and read it ; and indeed I read it so often, that I can repeat it to you almost word for word. This then was the letter :

‘*To Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick.*

‘SIR,

‘YOURS received, and am surprised you should use me in this manner, as have never seen any of your cash, unless for one linsey-woolsey coat, and your bill now is upwards of 150*l*. Consider, sir, how often you have fobbed me off with your being shortly to be married to this lady, and t’other lady ; but I can neither live on hopes or promises, nor will my woollen-draper take any such in payment. You tell me you are secure of having either the aunt or the niece, and that you might have married the aunt before this, whose jointure you say is immense, but that you prefer the niece on account of her ready money. Pray, sir, take a fool’s advice for once, and marry the first you can

‘ get. You will pardon my offering my advice,  
 ‘ as you know I sincerely wish you well. Shall  
 ‘ draw on you *per* next post, in favour of Mes-  
 ‘ sieurs John Drugget and company, at four-  
 ‘ teen days, which doubt not your honouring,  
 ‘ and am,

‘ Sir,

‘ Your humble servant,

‘ SAM. COSGRAVE.’

‘ This was the letter, word for word. Guess,  
 ‘ my dear girl, guess how this letter affected me.  
 ‘ You prefer the niece on account of her ready  
 ‘ money! If every one of these words had been a  
 ‘ dagger, I could with pleasure have stabbed  
 ‘ them into his heart; but I will not recount my  
 ‘ frantic behaviour on the occasion. I had pretty  
 ‘ well spent my tears before his return home;  
 ‘ but sufficient remains of them appeared in my  
 ‘ swollen eyes. He threw himself sullenly into  
 ‘ his chair, and for a long time we were both si-  
 ‘ lent. At length, in a haughty tone, he said,  
 ‘ I hope, madam, your servants have packed up  
 ‘ all your things; for the coach will be ready by  
 ‘ six in the morning.” ‘ My patience was to-  
 ‘ tally subdued by this provocation, and I an-  
 ‘ swered, no, sir, there is a letter still remains  
 ‘ unpacked; and then throwing it on the table,  
 ‘ I fell to upbraiding him with the most bitter lan-  
 ‘ guage I could invent.

‘ Whether guilt, or shame, or prudence, re-  
 ‘ strained him, I cannot say; but though he is the  
 ‘ most passionate of men, he exerted no rage on  
 ‘ this occasion. He endeavoured, on the con-  
 ‘ trary, to pacify me by the most gentle means.  
 ‘ He swore the phrase in the letter, to which I  
 ‘ principally objected, was not his, nor had he

‘ ever written any such. He owned, indeed, the  
‘ having mentioned his marriage, and that pre-  
‘ ference which he had given to myself, but denied  
‘ with many oaths the having assigned any such  
‘ reason. And he excused the having mentioned  
‘ any such matter at all, on account of the straits  
‘ he was in for money, arising, he said, from  
‘ his having too long neglected his estate in Ire-  
‘ land. And this, he said, which he could not  
‘ bear to discover to me, was the only reason  
‘ of his having so strenuously insisted on our  
‘ journey. He then used several very endear-  
‘ ing expressions, and concluded by a very fond  
‘ caress, and many violent protestations of love.

‘ There was one circumstance, which, though  
‘ he did not appeal to it, had much weight with  
‘ me in his favour, and that was the word join-  
‘ ture in the tailor’s letter ; whereas my aunt never  
‘ had been married, and this Mr. Fitzpatrick  
‘ well knew. As I imagined, therefore, that  
‘ the fellow must have inserted this of his own  
‘ head, or from hearsay, I persuaded myself he  
‘ might have ventured likewise on that odious  
‘ line on no better authority. What reasoning  
‘ was this, my dear ? was I not an advocate ra-  
‘ ther than a judge ? But why do I mention such  
‘ a circumstance as this, or appeal to it for the  
‘ justification of my forgiveness ? In short, had  
‘ he been guilty of twenty times as much, half  
‘ the tenderness and fondness which he used,  
‘ would have prevailed on me to have forgiven  
‘ him. I now made no farther objections to our  
‘ setting out, which we did the next morning,  
‘ and in a little more than a week arrived at the  
‘ seat of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

‘ Your curiosity will excuse me from relating  
‘ any occurrences which passed during our journey :

for, it would indeed be highly disagreeable to travel it over again, and no less so to you to travel it over with me.

This seat, then, is an ancient mansion-house: if I was in one of those merry humours, in which you have so often seen me, I could describe it to you ridiculously enough. It looked as if it had been formerly inhabited by a gentleman. Here was room enough, and not the less room on account of the furniture; for indeed there was very little in it. An old woman, who seemed coeval with the building, and greatly resembled her whom Chamont mentions in the Orphan, received us at the gate; and, in a howl scarce human, and to me unintelligible, welcomed her master home. In short, the whole scene was so gloomy and melancholy, that it threw my spirits into the lowest dejection; which my husband discerning, instead of relieving, increased by two or three malicious observations. "There are good houses, madam," says he, "as you find, in other places besides England; but perhaps you had rather be in a dirty lodging at Bath."

Happy, my dear, is the woman, who, in any state of life, hath a cheerful good-natured companion to support and comfort her; but why do I reflect on happy situations only to aggravate my own misery! my companion, far from clearing up the gloom of solitude, soon convinced me, that I must have been wretched with him in any place, and in any condition. In a word, he was a surly fellow, a character perhaps you have never seen; for indeed no woman ever sees it exemplified, but in a father, a brother, or a husband; and though you have a father, he is not of that character. This surly

‘ fellow had formerly appeared to me the very  
‘ reverse, and so he did still to every other person.  
‘ Good Heaven ! how is it possible for a man to  
‘ maintain a constant lie in his appearance abroad  
‘ and in company, and to content himself with  
‘ showing disagreeable truth only at home ? Here,  
‘ my dear, they make themselves amends for the  
‘ uneasy restraint which they put on their tempers  
‘ in the world ; for I have observed, the more  
‘ merry, and gay, and good-humoured, my husband  
‘ hath at any time been in company, the more  
‘ sullen and morose he was sure to become at our  
‘ next private meeting. How shall I describe his  
‘ barbarity ? To my fondness he was cold and  
‘ insensible. My little comical ways, which you,  
‘ my Sophy, and which others have called so  
‘ agreeable, he treated with contempt. In my  
‘ most serious moments he sung and whistled ; and  
‘ whenever I was thoroughly dejected and miser-  
‘ able, he was angry, and abused me : for though  
‘ he was never pleased with my good humour,  
‘ nor ascribed it to my satisfaction in him, yet my  
‘ low spirits always offended him, and those he  
‘ imputed to my repentance of having (as he said)  
‘ married an Irishman.

‘ You will easily conceive, my dear Graveairs (I  
‘ ask your pardon, I really forgot myself), that  
‘ when a woman makes an imprudent match in  
‘ the sense of the world ; that is, when she is not  
‘ an arrant prostitute to pecuniary interest, she  
‘ must necessarily have some inclination and affec-  
‘ tion for her man. You will as easily believe  
‘ that this affection may possibly be lessened ;  
‘ nay, I do assure you, contempt will wholly  
‘ eradicate it. This contempt I now began to  
‘ entertain for my husband, whom I now dis-  
‘ covered to be—I must use the expression—an

‘ arrant blockhead. Perhaps you will wonder I did not make this discovery long before; but women will suggest a thousand excuses to themselves for the folly of those they like: besides, give me leave to tell you, it requires a most penetrating eye to discern a fool through the disguises of gaiety and good-breeding.

‘ It will be easily imagined, that when I once despised my husband, as I confess to you I soon did, I must consequently dislike his company; and indeed I had the happiness of being very little troubled with it; for our house was now most elegantly furnished, our cellars well stocked, and dogs and horses provided in great abundance. As my gentleman therefore entertained his neighbours with great hospitality, so his neighbours resorted to him with great alacrity; and sports and drinking consumed so much of his time, that a small part of his conversation, that is to say, of his ill-humours, fell to my share.

‘ Happy would it have been for me, if I could as easily have avoided all other disagreeable company; but alas! I was confined to some which constantly tormented me; and the more, as I saw no prospect of being relieved from them. These companions were my own rack-ing thoughts, which plagued, and in a manner haunted, me night and day. In this situation I passed through a scene, the horrors of which can neither be painted nor imagined. Think, my dear, figure, if you can, to yourself what I must have undergone. I became a mother by the man I scorned, hated, and detested. I went through all the agonies and miseries of a lying-in (ten times more painful in such a circumstance, than the worst labour can be, when



‘one endures it for a man one loves), in a desert,  
‘or rather indeed a scene of riot and revel, with-  
‘out a friend, without a companion, or without  
‘any of those agreeable circumstances which  
‘often alleviate, and perhaps sometimes more  
‘than compensate, the sufferings of our sex at  
‘that season.’

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## CHAP. VI.

*In which the mistake of the landlord throws Sophia into a dreadful consternation.*

Mrs. FITZPATRICK was proceeding in her narrative, when she was interrupted by the entrance of dinner, greatly to the concern of Sophia; for the misfortunes of her friend had raised her anxiety, and left her no appetite, but what Mrs. Fitzpatrick was to satisfy by her relation.

The landlord now attended with a plate under his arm, and with the same respect in his countenance and address, which he would have put on, had the ladies arrived in a coach and six.

The married lady seemed less affected with her own misfortunes than was her cousin; for the former eat very heartily, whereas the latter could hardly swallow a morsel. Sophia likewise showed more concern and sorrow in her countenance than appeared in the other lady, who, having observed these symptoms in her friend, begged her to be comforted, saying, ‘perhaps all may yet end better than either you or I expect.’

Our landlord thought he had now an opportunity to open his mouth, and was resolved not to omit it. ‘I am sorry, madam,’ cries he,

‘that your ladyship can’t eat; for to be sure you must be hungry after so long fasting. I hope your ladyship is not uneasy at any thing; for, as madam there says, all may end better than any body expects. A gentleman, who was here just now, brought excellent news; and, perhaps, some folks, who have given other folks the slip, may get to London before they are overtaken; and if they do, I make no doubt, but they will find people who will be very ready to receive them.’

All persons under the apprehension of danger convert whatever they see and hear into the objects of that apprehension. Sophia therefore immediately concluded from the foregoing speech, that she was known, and pursued by her father. She was now struck with the utmost consternation, and for a few minutes deprived of the power of speech; which she no sooner recovered, than she desired the landlord to send his servants out of the room, and then addressing herself to him, said; ‘I perceive, sir, you know who we are; but I beseech you—nay, I am convinced, if you have any compassion or goodness, you will not betray us.’

‘I betray your ladyship!’ quoth the landlord; no (and then he swore several very hearty oaths); I would sooner be cut into ten thousand pieces. I hate all treachery. I! I never betrayed any one in my life yet, and I am sure I shall not begin with so sweet a lady as your ladyship. All the world would very much blame me if I should, since it will be in your ladyship’s power so shortly to reward me. My wife can witness for me, I knew your ladyship the moment you came into the house: I said it was your honour, before I lifted you from your

‘horse, and I shall carry the bruises I got in your ladyship’s service to the grave; but what signified that, as long as I saved your ladyship? To be sure some people this morning would have thought of getting a reward; but no such thought ever entered into my head. I would sooner starve than take any reward for betraying your ladyship.’

‘I promise you, sir,’ says Sophia, ‘if it be ever in my power to reward you, you shall not lose by your generosity.’

‘Alack-a-day, madam!’ answered the landlord, ‘in your ladyship’s power! Heaven put it as much into your will. I am only afraid your honour will forget such a poor man as an innkeeper; but if your ladyship should not, I hope you will remember what reward I refused—refused! that is, I would have refused, and to be sure it may be called refusing; for I might have had it certainly; and to be sure you might have been in some houses;—but, for my part, I would not methinks for the world have your ladyship wrong me so much, as to imagine I ever thought of betraying you, even before I heard the good news.’

‘What news, pray?’ says Sophia, somewhat eagerly.

‘Hath not your ladyship heard it, then?’ cries the landlord; ‘nay, like enough: for I heard it only a few minutes ago; and if I had never heard it, may the devil fly away with me this instant, if I would have betrayed your honour; no, if I would, may I—’ Here he subjoined several dreadful imprecations, which Sophia at last interrupted, and begged to know what he meant by the news. He was going to answer, when Mrs. Honour came running into the room,

all pale and breathless, and cried out, 'Madam, we are all undone, all ruined! they are come, they are come!' These words almost froze up the blood of Sophia; but Mrs. Fitzpatrick asked Honour, who were come?—'Who?' answered she, 'why the French; several hundred thousands of them are landed, and we shall be all murdered and ravished.'

As a miser, who hath, in some well-built city, a cottage, value twenty shillings, when at a distance he is alarmed with the news of a fire, turns pale and trembles at his loss; but when he finds the beautiful palaces only are burnt, and his own cottage remains safe, he comes instantly to himself, and smiles at his good fortunes: or as (for we dislike something in the former simile) the tender mother, when terrified with the apprehension that her darling boy is drowned, is struck senseless and almost dead with consternation; but when she is told that little master is safe, and the Victory only, with twelve hundred brave men, gone to the bottom, life and sense again return, maternal fondness enjoys the sudden relief from all its fears, and the general benevolence, which at another time would have deeply felt the dreadful catastrophe, lies fast asleep in her mind.

So Sophia, than whom none was more capable of tenderly feeling the general calamity of her country, found such immediate satisfaction from the relief of those terrors she had of being overtaken by her father, that the arrival of the French scarce made any impression on her. She gently chid her maid for the fright into which she had thrown her; and said, 'she was glad it was no worse; for that she had feared somebody else was come.'

'Ay, ay,' quoth the landlord, smiling, 'her

‘ ladyship knows better things; she knows the  
‘ French are our very best friends, and come over  
‘ hither only for our good. They are the people  
‘ who are to make Old England flourish again. I  
‘ warrant her honour thought the duke was com-  
‘ ing; and that was enough to put her into a  
‘ fright. I was going to tell your ladyship the  
‘ news.—His honour’s majesty, Heaven bless him,  
‘ hath given the duke the slip, and is marching as  
‘ fast as he can to London, and ten thousand  
‘ French are landed to join him on the road.’

Sophia was not greatly pleased with this news, nor with the gentleman who related it; but as she still imagined he knew her (for she could not possibly have any suspicion of the real truth), she durst not show any dislike. And now the landlord, having removed the cloth from the table, withdrew; but at his departure frequently repeated his hopes of being remembered hereafter.

The mind of Sophia was not at all easy under the supposition of being known at this house; for she still applied to herself many things which the landlord had addressed to Jenny Cameron; she therefore ordered her maid to pump out of him by what means he had become acquainted with her person; and who had offered him the reward for betraying her; she likewise ordered the horses to be in readiness by four in the morning, at which hour Mrs. Fitzpatrick promised to bear her company; and then composing herself as well as she could, she desired that lady to continue her story.

## CHAP. VII.

*In which Mrs. Fitzpatrick concludes her history.*

**W**HILE Mrs. Honour, in pursuance of the commands of her mistress, ordered a bowl of punch, and invited my landlord and landlady to partake of it, Mrs. Fitzpatrick thus went on with her relation :

‘ Most of the officers, who were quartered at a town in our neighbourhood, were of my husband’s acquaintance. Among these was a lieutenant, a very pretty sort of a man, and who was married to a woman so agreeable both in her temper and conversation, that from our first knowing each other, which was soon after my lying-in, we were almost inseparable companions ; for I had the good fortune to make myself equally agreeable to her.

‘ The lieutenant, who was neither a sot nor a sportsman, was frequently of our parties ; indeed he was very little with my husband, and no more than good-breeding constrained him to be, as he lived almost constantly at our house. My husband often expressed much dissatisfaction at the lieutenant’s preferring my company to his : he was very angry with me on that account, and gave me many a hearty curse for drawing away his companions ; saying, “ I ought to be d—ned for having spoiled one of the prettiest fellows in the world, by making a milksop of him.”

‘ You will be mistaken, my dear Sophia, if you imagine that the anger of my husband arose

‘ from my depriving him of a companion ; for the  
‘ lieutenant was not a person with whose society a  
‘ fool could be pleased ; and if I should admit the  
‘ possibility of this, so little right had my hus-  
‘ band to place the loss of his companion to me,  
‘ that I am convinced it was my conversation  
‘ alone which induced him ever to come to the  
‘ house. No, child, it was envy, the worst and  
‘ most rancorous kind of envy, the envy of su-  
‘ periority of understanding. The wretch could  
‘ not bear to see my conversation preferred to his,  
‘ by a man of whom he could not entertain the  
‘ least jealousy. O, my dear Sophy, you are a  
‘ woman of sense ; if you marry a man, as is  
‘ most probable you will, of less capacity than  
‘ yourself, make frequent trials of his temper  
‘ before marriage, and see whether he can bear  
‘ to submit to such a superiority.—Promise me,  
‘ Sophy, you will take this advice ; for you will  
‘ hereafter find its importance.’—‘ It is very likely  
‘ I shall never marry at all,’ answered Sophia ;  
‘ I think, at least, I shall never marry a man  
‘ in whose understanding I see any defects before  
‘ marriage ; and I promise you I would rather  
‘ give up my own, than see any such afterwards.’  
—‘ Give up your understanding !’ replied Mrs.  
Fitzpatrick ; ‘ oh fie, child, I will not believe  
‘ so meanly of you. Every thing else I might  
‘ myself be brought to give up ; but never this.  
‘ Nature would not have allotted this superiority  
‘ to the wife in so many instances, if she had in-  
‘ tended we should all of us have surrendered it to  
‘ the husband. This, indeed, men of sense never  
‘ expect of us ; of which the lieutenant I have just  
‘ mentioned was one notable example ; for though  
‘ he had a very good understanding, he always

‘ acknowledged (as was really true) that his wife  
‘ had a better. And this, perhaps, was one reason  
‘ of the hatred my tyrant bore her.

‘ Before he would be so governed by a wife, he  
‘ said, especially such an ugly b— (for indeed she  
‘ was not a regular beauty, but very agreeable  
‘ and extremely genteel), he would see all the wo-  
‘ men upon earth at the devil, which was a very  
‘ usual phrase with him. He said, he wondered  
‘ what I could see in her to be so charmed with  
‘ her company; since this woman, says he, hath  
‘ come among us, there is an end of your beloved  
‘ reading, which you pretended to like so much,  
‘ that you could not afford time to return the  
‘ visits of the ladies in this country; and I must  
‘ confess I had been guilty of a little rudeness this  
‘ way; for the ladies there are at least no better  
‘ than the mere country ladies here; and I think  
‘ I need make no other excuse to you for declining  
‘ any intimacy with them.

‘ This correspondence, however, continued a  
‘ whole year, even all the while the lieutenant was  
‘ quartered in that town; for which I was con-  
‘ tented to pay the tax of being constantly abused  
‘ in the manuer above mentioned by my husband;  
‘ I mean when he was at home; for he was fre-  
‘ quently absent a month at a time at Dublin, and  
‘ once made a journey of two months to London;  
‘ in all which journies I thought it a very singu-  
‘ lar happiness that he never once desired my com-  
‘ pany; nay, by his frequent censures on men  
‘ who could not travel, as he phrased it, without  
‘ a wife tied up to their tail, he sufficiently inti-  
‘ mated that, had I been never so desirous of ac-  
‘ companying him, my wishes would have been  
‘ in vain: but, Heaven knows, such wishes  
‘ were very far from my thoughts.



‘ At length my friend was removed from me, and I was again left to my solitude, to the tormenting conversation with my own reflections, and to apply to books for my only comfort. I now read almost all day long.—How many books do you think I read in three months?’—‘ I can’t guess, indeed cousin,’ answered Sophia.—‘ Perhaps half a score!’—‘ Half a score! half a thousand, child!’ answered the other. ‘ I read a good deal in Daniel’s English History of France; a great deal in Plutarch’s Lives, the Atalantas, Pope’s Homer, Dryden’s Plays, Chillingworth, the Countess D’Anois, and Locke’s Human Understanding.

‘ During this interval I wrote three very supplicating, and, I thought, moving letters to my aunt; but, as I received no answer to any of them, my disdain would not suffer me to continue my application.’—Here she stopped, and looking earnestly at Sophia, said, ‘ Methinks, my dear, I read something in your eyes which reproaches me of a neglect in another place, where I should have met with a kinder return.’—‘ Indeed, dear Harriet,’ answered Sophia, ‘ your story is an apology for any neglect; but indeed I feel that I have been guilty of a remissness, without so good an excuse.—Yet pray proceed; for I long, though I tremble, to hear the end.’

Thus then Mrs. Fitzpatrick resumed her narrative. ‘ My husband now took a second journey to England, where he continued upwards of three months: during the greater part of this time, I led a life which nothing but having led a worse could make me think tolerable; for perfect solitude can never be reconciled to a social mind, like mine, but when it relieves you

‘from the company of those you hate. What  
‘added to my wretchedness, was the loss of my  
‘little infant: not that I pretend to have had for  
‘it that extravagant tenderness, of which I be-  
‘lieve I might have been capable under other  
‘circumstances; but I resolved, in every instance,  
‘to discharge the duty of the tenderest mother;  
‘and this care prevented me from feeling the  
‘weight of that heaviest of all things, when it  
‘can be at all said to lie heavy on our hands.

‘I had spent full ten weeks almost entirely by  
‘myself, having seen nobody all that time, ex-  
‘cept my servants and a very few visitors, when  
‘a young lady, a relation to my husband, came  
‘from a distant part of Ireland to visit me. She  
‘had staid once before a week at my house, and  
‘then I gave her a pressing invitation to return;  
‘for she was a very agreeable woman, and had  
‘improved good natural parts by a proper edu-  
‘cation. Indeed she was to me a most welcome  
‘guest.

‘A few days after her arrival, perceiving me in  
‘very low spirits, without inquiring the cause,  
‘which indeed she very well knew, the young  
‘lady fell to compassionating my case. She said,  
‘Though politeness had prevented me from com-  
‘plaining to my husband’s relations of his be-  
‘haviour; yet they all were very sensible of it,  
‘and felt great concern upon that account; but  
‘none more than herself:” ‘And after some  
‘more general discourse on this head, which I  
‘own I could not forbear countenancing, at  
‘last, after much previous precaution, and en-  
‘joined concealment, she communicated to me;  
‘as a profound secret—that my husband kept a  
‘mistress.

‘You will certainly imagine, I heard this news

‘with the utmost insensibility.—Upon my word,  
‘if you do, your imagination will mislead you.  
‘Contempt had not so kept down my anger to my  
‘husband, but that hatred rose again on this oc-  
‘casion. What can be the reason of this? Are  
‘we so abominably selfish, that we can be con-  
‘cerned at others having possession even of what  
‘we despise? or are we not rather abominably  
‘vain, and is not this the greatest injury done  
‘to our vanity? What think you, Sophia?’

‘I don’t know, indeed,’ answered Sophia; ‘I  
‘have never troubled myself with any of these  
‘deep contemplations; but I think the lady did  
‘very ill, in communicating to you such a se-  
‘cret.’

‘And yet, my dear, this conduct is natural,’  
replied Mrs. Fitzpatrick; ‘and when you have  
‘seen and read as much as myself, you will ac-  
‘knowledge it to be so.’

‘I am sorry to hear it is natural,’ returned So-  
phía; ‘for I want neither reading nor experience  
‘to convince me, that it is very dishonourable and  
‘very ill-natured: nay, it is surely as ill-bred to  
‘tell a husband or wife of the faults of each  
‘other, as to tell them of their own.’

‘Well,’ continued Mrs. Fitzpatrick, ‘my hus-  
‘band at last returned; and if I am thoroughly  
‘acquainted with my own thoughts, I hated him  
‘now more than ever; but I despised him rather  
‘less; for certainly nothing so much weakens our  
‘contempt, as an injury done to our pride or our  
‘vanity.’

‘He now assumed a carriage to me so very dif-  
‘ferent from what he had lately worn, and so  
‘nearly resembling his behaviour the first week of  
‘our marriage, that had I now had any spark of  
‘love remaining, he might, possibly, have re-

kindled my fondness for him. But though hatred may succeed to contempt, and may, perhaps, get the better of it, love, I believe, cannot. The truth is, the passion of love is too restless to remain contented, without the gratification which it receives from its object; and one can no more be inclined to love without loving, than we can have eyes without seeing. When a husband, therefore, ceases to be the object of this passion, it is most probable some other man—I say, my dear, if your husband grows indifferent to you—if you once come to despise him—I say,—that is,—if you have the passion of love in you—Lud! I have bewildered myself so—but one is apt, in these abstracted considerations, to lose the concatenation of ideas, as Mr. Locke says.—In short, the truth is—in short, I scarce know what it is; but, as I was saying, my husband returned, and his behaviour, at first, greatly surprised me; but he soon acquainted me with the motive, and taught me to account for it. In a word, then, he had spent and lost all the ready money of my fortune; and as he could mortgage his own estate no deeper, he was now desirous to supply himself with cash for his extravagance, by selling a little estate of mine, which he could not do without my assistance; and to obtain this favour was the whole and sole motive of all the fondness which he now put on.

With this I peremptorily refused to comply. I told him, and I told him truly, that had I been possessed of the Indies at our first marriage, he might have commanded it all: for it had been a constant maxim with me, that where a woman disposes of her heart, she should always deposit her fortune; but as he had been so kind,

‘ long ago, to restore the former into my possession, I was resolved likewise to retain what little remained of the latter.

‘ I will not describe to you the passion into which these words, and the resolute air in which they were spoken, threw him : nor will I trouble you with the whole scene which succeeded between us. Out came, you may be well assured, the story of the mistress ; and out it did come, with all the embellishments which anger and disdain could bestow upon it.

‘ Mr. Fitzpatrick seemed a little thunderstruck with this, and more confused than I had seen him ; though his ideas are always confused enough, Heaven knows. He did not, however, endeavour to exculpate himself ; but took a method which almost equally confounded me. What was this but recrimination ! He affected to be jealous :—he may, for ought I know, be inclined enough to jealousy in his natural temper ; nay, he must have had it from nature, or the devil must have put it into his head ; for I defy all the world to cast a just aspersion on my character : nay, the most scandalous tongues have never dared censure my reputation. My fame, I thank Heaven, hath been always as spotless as my life ; and let falsehood itself accuse that, if it dare. No, my dear Graveairs, however provoked, however ill-treated, however injured in my love, I have firmly resolved never to give the least room for censure on this account.—And yet, my dear, there are some people so malicious, some tongues so venomous, that no innocence can escape them. The most undesigned word, the most accidental look, the least familiarity, the most innocent freedom, will be misconstrued, and magnified into I

‘ know not what, by some people. But I de-  
‘ spise, my dear Graveairs, I despise all such  
‘ slander. No such malice, I assure you, ever  
‘ gave me an uneasy moment. No, no, I pro-  
‘ mise you I am above all that.—But where was  
‘ I? O! let me see; I told you my husband  
‘ was jealous—And of whom, pray?—Why of  
‘ whom but the lieutenant I mentioned to you  
‘ before! He was obliged to resort above a year  
‘ and more back, to find any object for this un-  
‘ accountable passion, if, indeed, he really felt  
‘ any such, and was not an arrant counterfeit,  
‘ in order to abuse me.

‘ But I have tired you already with too many  
‘ particulars. I will now bring my story to a  
‘ very speedy conclusion. In short, then, after  
‘ many scenes very unworthy to be repeated, in  
‘ which my cousin engaged so heartily on my side,  
‘ that Mr. Fitzpatrick at last turned her out of  
‘ doors; when he found I was neither to be sooth-  
‘ ed nor bullied into compliance, he took a very  
‘ violent method indeed. Perhaps you will con-  
‘ clude he beat me; but this, though he hath ap-  
‘ proached very near to it, he never actually did.  
‘ He confined me to my room, without suffering  
‘ me to have either pen, ink, paper, or book;  
‘ and a servant every day made my bed, and  
‘ brought me my food.

‘ When I had remained a week under this im-  
‘ prisonment, he made me a visit, and, with the  
‘ voice of a schoolmaster, or, what is often much  
‘ the same, of a tyrant, asked me, “If I would  
‘ yet comply?” I answered very stoutly, “That  
‘ I would die first.”—“Then so you shall, and  
‘ be d—ned,” cries he; “for you shall never  
‘ go alive out of this room.”

‘ Here I remained a fortnight longer; and, to say the truth, my constancy was almost subdued, and I began to think of submission; when one day, in the absence of my husband, who was gone abroad for some short time, by the greatest good-fortune in the world, an accident happened.—I—at a time when I began to give way to the utmost despair—every thing would be excusable at such a time—at that very time I received.—But it would take up an hour to tell you all particulars.—In one word, then (for I will not tire you with circumstances), gold, the common key to all padlocks, opened my door, and set me at liberty.

‘ I now made haste to Dublin, where I immediately procured a passage to England; and was proceeding to Bath, in order to throw myself into the protection of my aunt, or of your father, or of any relation who would afford it me. My husband overtook me last night, at the inn where I lay, and which you left a few minutes before me; but I had the good luck to escape him, and to follow you.

‘ And thus, my dear, ends my history; a tragical one, I am sure, it is to myself; but, perhaps, I ought rather to apologize to you for its dulness.’

Sophia heaved a deep sigh, and answered, ‘ Indeed, Harriet, I pity you from my soul!—But what could you expect? Why, why, would you marry an Irishman?’

‘ Upon my word,’ replied her cousin, ‘ your censure is unjust. There are, among the Irish, men of as much worth and honour as any among the English; nay, to speak the truth, generosity of spirit is rather more common among

‘them. I have known some examples there, too, of good husbands; and I believe these are not very plenty in England. Ask me, rather, what I could expect when I married a fool; and I will tell you a solemn truth; I did not know him to be so.’—‘Can no man,’ said Sophia, in a very low and altered voice, ‘do you think, make a bad husband, who is not a fool?’—‘That,’ answered the other, ‘is too general a negative; but none, I believe, is so likely as a fool to prove so. Among my acquaintance, the silliest fellows are the worst husbands; and I will venture to assert, as a fact, that a man of sense rarely behaves very ill to a wife, who deserves very well.’

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## CHAP. VIII.

*A dreadful alarm in the inn, with the arrival of an unexpected friend of Mrs. Fitzpatrick.*

SOPHIA now, at the desire of her cousin, related—not what follows, but what hath gone before, in this history: for which reason the reader will, I suppose, excuse me for not repeating it over again.

One remark, however, I cannot forbear making on her narrative, namely, that she made no more mention of Jones, from the beginning to the end, than if there had been no such person alive. This I will neither endeavour to account for, nor to excuse. Indeed, if this may be called a kind of dishonesty, it seems the more inexcusable, from the apparent openness and ex-



plicit sincerity of the other lady.—But so it was.

Just as Sophia arrived at the conclusion of her story, there arrived in the room, where the two ladies were sitting, a noise, not unlike, in loudness, to that of a pack of hounds just let out from their kennel; nor, in shrillness, to cats, when caterwauling; or to screech-owls; or, indeed, more like (for what animal can resemble a human voice?) to those sounds, which, in the pleasant mansions of that gate which seems to derive its name from a duplicity of tongues, issue from the mouths, and sometimes from the nostrils, of those fair river nymphs, ycleped of old the Naiades; in the vulgar tongue translated oyster-wenchies: for when, instead of the ancient libations of milk and honey and oil, the rich distillation from the juniper-berry, or, perhaps, from malt, hath, by the early devotion of their votaries, been poured forth in great abundance, should any daring tongue, with unhallowed license, profane, i. e. depreciate, the delicate-fat Milton oyster, the plaice sound and firm, the flounder as much alive as when in the water, the shrimp as big as a prawn, the fine cod alive but a few hours ago, or any other of the various treasures which those water deities, who fish the sea and rivers, have committed to the care of the nymphs, the angry Naiades lift up their immortal voices, and the profane wretch is struck deaf for his impiety.

Such was the noise which now burst from one of the rooms below; and soon the thunder, which long had rattled at a distance, began to approach nearer and nearer, till, having ascended by degrees up stairs, it at last entered the apartment

where the ladies were. In short, to drop all metaphor and figure, Mrs. Honour, having scolded violently below stairs, and continued the same all the way up, came in to her mistress in a most outrageous passion, crying out, 'What doth your ladyship think? Would you imagine, that this impudent villain, the master of this house, hath had the impudence to tell me, nay, to stand it out to my face, that your ladyship is that nasty, stinking wh—re (Jenny Cameron they call her), that runs about the country with the Pretender? Nay, the lying, saucy villain, had the assurance to tell me, that your ladyship had owned yourself to be so: but I have clawed the rascal; I have left the marks of my nails in his impudent face. My lady! says I, you saucy scoundrel: my lady is meat for no pretenders. She is a young lady of as good fashion, and family, and fortune, as any in Somersetshire. Did you never hear of the great Squire Western, sirrah? She is his only daughter; she is——, and heir-ess to all his great estate. My lady to be called a nasty Scotch wh—e by such a varlet—To be sure, I wish I had knocked his brains out with the punch-bowl.'

The principal uneasiness with which Sophia was affected on this occasion, Honour had herself caused, by having in her passion discovered who she was. However, as this mistake of the landlord sufficiently accounted for those passages which Sophia had before mistaken, she acquired some ease on that account; nor could she, upon the whole, forbear smiling. This enraged Honour, and she cried, 'Indeed, madam, I did not think your ladyship would have made a laughing matter of it. To be called where by such an impudent low rascal. Your ladyship may be an-

‘gry with me, for aught I know, for taking your  
 ‘part, since proffered service, they say, stinks;  
 ‘but to be sure I could never bear to hear a lady  
 ‘of mine called whore—Nor will I bear it. I  
 ‘am sure your ladyship is as virtuous a lady as  
 ‘ever sat foot on English ground, and I will claw  
 ‘any villain’s eyes out who dares for to offer to  
 ‘presume for to say the least word to the con-  
 ‘trary. Nobody ever could say the least ill of  
 ‘the character of any lady that ever I waited  
 ‘upon.’

*Hinc illæ lachrymæ*; in plain truth, Honour  
 had as much love for her mistress as most ser-  
 vants have; that is to say—But besides this, her  
 pride obliged her to support the character of the  
 lady she waited on; for she thought her own  
 was in a very close manner connected with it.  
 In proportion as the character of her mistress  
 was raised, her’s, likewise, as she conceived, was  
 raised with it; and, on the contrary, she thought  
 the one could not be lowered without the other.

On this subject, reader, I must stop a moment,  
 to tell thee a story. ‘The famous Nell Gwynn,  
 ‘stepping one day from a house, where she had  
 ‘made a short visit, into her coach, saw a great  
 ‘mob assembled, and her footman all bloody  
 ‘and dirty: the fellow being asked by his mis-  
 ‘tres the reason of his being in that condition,  
 ‘answered, ‘I have been fighting, madam, with  
 ‘an impudent rascal who called your ladyship a  
 ‘wh—re.’—‘You blockhead,’ replied Mrs.  
 Gwynn, ‘at this rate you must fight every  
 ‘day of your life; why, you fool, all the world  
 ‘knows it.’—‘Do they?’ cries the fellow, in a  
 muttering voice, after he had shut the coach-  
 door, ‘they shan’t call me a whore’s footman  
 ‘for all that.’

Thus the passion of Mrs. Honour appears natural enough, even if it were to be no otherwise accounted for; but, in reality, there was another cause of her anger; for which we must beg leave to remind our reader of a circumstance mentioned in the above simile. There are, indeed, certain liquors, which, being applied to our passions, or to fire, produce effects the very reverse of those produced by water, as they serve to kindle and inflame, rather than to extinguish. Among these, the generous liquor called punch is one. It was not, therefore, without reason, that the learned Dr. Cheney used to call drinking punch, pouring liquid fire down your throat.

Now, Mrs. Honour had unluckily poured so much of this liquid fire down her throat, that the smoke of it began to ascend into her pericranium, and blinded the eyes of reason, which is there supposed to keep her residence, while the fire itself from the stomach easily reached the heart, and there inflamed the noble passion of pride. So that, upon the whole, we shall cease to wonder at the violent rage of the waiting-woman; though at first sight we must confess the cause seems inadequate to the effect.

Sophia and her cousin both did all in their power to extinguish these flames, which had roared so loudly all over the house. They at length prevailed; or, to carry the metaphor one step farther, the fire having consumed all the fuel which the language affords, to wit, every reproachful term in it, at last went out of its own accord.

But though tranquillity was restored above stairs, it was not so below; where my landlady, highly resenting the injury done to the beauty of her husband, by the flesh-spades of Mrs. Honour, called aloud for revenge and justice. As to the

bands and fathers, over the young and lovely of the other sex, as ever knight-errant was to the barbarous power of enchanters: nay, to say truth, I have often suspected that those very enchanters with which romance every where abounds, were, in reality, no other than the husbands of those days; and matrimony itself was, perhaps, the enchanted castle in which the nymphs were said to be confined.

This nobleman had an estate in the neighbourhood of Fitzpatrick, and had been for some time acquainted with the lady. No sooner, therefore, did he hear of her confinement, than he earnestly applied himself to procure her liberty; which he presently effected, not by storming the castle, according to the example of ancient heroes; but by corrupting the governor, in conformity with the modern art of war; in which craft is held to be preferable to valour, and gold is found to be more irresistible than either lead or steel.

This circumstance, however, as the lady did not think it material enough to relate to her friend, we would not at that time impart it to the reader. We rather chose to leave him a while under a supposition, that she had found, or coined, or, by some very extraordinary, perhaps supernatural, means, had possessed herself of the money with which she had bribed her keeper, than to interrupt her narrative by giving a hint of what seemed to her of too little importance to be mentioned.

The peer, after a short conversation, could not forbear expressing some surprise at meeting the lady in that place; nor could he refrain from telling her, he imagined she had been gone to Bath. Mrs. Fitzpatrick very freely answered,

‘That she had been prevented in her purpose by the arrival of a person she need not mention. In short,’ says she, ‘I was overtaken by my husband (for I need not affect to conceal what the world knows too well already). I had the good fortune to escape in a most surprising manner, and am now going to London with this young lady, who is a near relation of mine, and who hath escaped from as great a tyrant as my own.’

His lordship, concluding that this tyrant was likewise a husband, made a speech full of compliments to both the ladies, and as full of invectives against his own sex; nor, indeed, did he avoid some oblique glances at the matrimonial institution itself, and at the unjust powers given by it to man over the more sensible, and more meritorious part of the species. He ended his oration with an offer of his protection, and of his coach and six, which was instantly accepted by Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and, at last, upon her persuasions, by Sophia.

Matters being thus adjusted, his lordship took his leave, and the ladies retired to rest, where Mrs. Fitzpatrick entertained her cousin with many high encomiums on the character of the noble peer, and enlarged very particularly on his great fondness for his wife; saying, she believed he was almost the only person of high rank, who was entirely constant to the marriage-bed. ‘Indeed,’ added she, ‘my dear Sophy, that is a very rare virtue amongst men of condition. Never expect it when you marry; for, believe me, if you do, you will certainly be deceived.’

A gentle sigh stole from Sophia at these words, which perhaps contributed to form a dream of no

very pleasant kind ; but as she never revealed this dream to any one, so the reader cannot expect to see it related here.

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## CHAP. IX.

*The morning introduced in some pretty writing. A stage-coach. The civility of chambermaids. The heroic temper of Sophia. Her generosity. The return to it. The departure of the company, and their arrival at London ; with some remarks for the use of travellers.*

**T**HOSE members of society, who are born to furnish the blessings of life, now began to light their candles, in order to pursue their daily labours, for the use of those who are born to enjoy these blessings. The sturdy hind now attends the levee of his fellow-labourer the ox ; the cunning artificer, the diligent mechanic, spring from their hard mattress ; and now the bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered drumroom, while the riotous authors of that disorder, in broken interrupted slumbers, tumble and toss, as if the hardness of down disquieted their repose.

In simple phrase, the clock had no sooner struck seven, than the ladies were ready for their journey ; and, at their desire, his lordship and his equipage were prepared to attend them.

And now a matter of some difficulty arose ; and this was how his lordship himself should be conveyed ; for though in stage-coaches, where passengers are properly considered as so much luggage, the ingenious coachman stows half a dozen

with perfect ease into the place of four ; for well he contrives that the fat hostess, or well-fed alderman, may take up no more room than the slim miss, or taper master ; it being the nature of guts, when well squeezed, to give way, and to lie in a narrow compass ; yet in these vehicles, which are called, for distinction sake, gentlemen's coaches, though they are often larger than the others, this method of packing is never attempted.

His lordship would have put a short end to the difficulty, by very gallantly desiring to mount his horse ; but Mrs. Fitzpatrick would by no means consent to it. It was therefore concluded, that the Abigails should, by turns, relieve each other on one of his lordship's horses, which was presently equipped with a side-saddle for that purpose.

Every thing being settled at the inn, the ladies discharged their former guides, and Sophia made a present to the landlord, partly to repair the bruise which he had received under herself, and partly on account of what he had suffered under the hands of her enraged waiting-woman. And now Sophia first discovered a loss, which gave her some uneasiness ; and this was of the hundred pound bank-bill, which her father had given her at the last meeting ; and which, within a very inconsiderable trifle, was all the treasure she was at present worth. She searched every where, and shook and tumbled all her things to no purpose, the bill was not to be found : and she was at last fully persuaded that she had lost it from her pocket, when she had the misfortune of tumbling from her horse in the dark lane, as before recorded ;—a fact that seemed the more probable, as she now recollected some discomposure in her



pockets which had happened at that time, and the great difficulty with which she had drawn forth her handkerchief the very instant before her fall, in order to relieve the distress of Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

Misfortunes of this kind, whatever inconveniences they may be attended with, are incapable of subduing a mind in which there is any strength, without the assistance of avarice. Sophia, therefore, though nothing could be worse timed than this accident, at such a season, immediately got the better of her concern, and, with her wonted serenity and cheerfulness of countenance, returned to her company. His lordship conducted the ladies into the vehicle, as he did likewise Mrs. Honour, who, after many civilities, and more dear madams, at last yielded to the well-bred importunities of her sister Abigail, and submitted to be complimented with the first ride in the coach; in which indeed she would afterwards have been contented to have pursued her whole journey, had not her mistress, after several fruitless intimations, at length forced her to take her turn on horseback.

The coach now, having received its company, began to move forwards, attended by many servants, and by two led-captains, who had before rode with his lordship, and who would have been dismissed from the vehicle upon a much less worthy occasion, than was this of accommodating two ladies. In this they acted only as gentlemen; but they were ready at any time to have performed the office of a footman, or indeed would have condescended lower, for the honour of his lordship's company, and for the convenience of his table.

My landlord was so pleased with the present

he had received from Sophia, that he rather rejoiced in, than regretted, his bruise, or his scratches. The reader will perhaps be curious to know the *quantum* of this present; but we cannot satisfy his curiosity. Whatever it was, it satisfied the landlord for his bodily hurt; but he lamented he had not known before how little the lady valued her money: 'For, to be sure,' says he, 'one might have charged every article double, and she would have made no cavil at the reckoning.'

His wife, however, was far from drawing this conclusion; whether she really felt any injury done to her husband more than he did himself, I will not say; certain it is, she was much less satisfied with the generosity of Sophia. 'Indeed,' cries she, 'my dear, the lady knows better how to dispose of her money than you imagine. She might very well think we should not put up such a business without some satisfaction, and the law would have cost her an infinite deal more than this poor little matter, which I wonder you would take.'—'You are always so bloodily wise,' quoth the husband: 'It would have cost her more, would it? Dost fancy I don't know that as well thee? But would any of that more, or so much, have come into our pockets? Indeed, if son Tom the lawyer had been alive, I could have been glad to have put such a pretty business into his hands. He would have got a good picking out of it; but I have no relation now who is a lawyer, and why should I go to law for the benefit of strangers?'—'Nay, to be sure,' answered she, 'you must know best.'—'I believe I do,' replied he. 'I fancy when money is to be got, I can smell it out as well as another. Every body, let me tell you, would not have talked people out of this. Mind that, I say;

‘every body would not have cajoled this out of her, mind that.’ The wife then joined in the applause of her husband’s sagacity; and thus ended the short dialogue between them on this occasion.

We will therefore take our leave of these good people, and attend his lordship and his fair companions, who made such good expedition, that they performed a journey of ninety miles in two days, and on the second evening arrived in London, without having encountered any one adventure on the road worthy the dignity of this history to relate. Our pen, therefore, shall imitate the expedition which it describes, and our history shall keep pace with the travellers who are its subject. Good writers will, indeed, do well to imitate the ingenious traveller in this instance, who always proportions his stay at any place to the beauties, elegancies, and curiosities, which it affords. At Esher, at Stowe, at Wilton, at Estbury, and at Prior’s Park, days are too short for the ravished imagination; while we admire the wondrous power of art in improving nature. In some of these, art chiefly engages our admiration; in others, nature and art contend for our applause; but, in the last, the former seems to triumph. Here nature appears in her richest attire, and art, dressed with the modestest simplicity, attends her benignant mistress. Here nature indeed pours forth the choicest treasures which she hath lavished on this world; and here human nature presents you with an object which can be exceeded only in the other.

The same taste, the same imagination, which luxuriously riots in these elegant scenes, can be amused with objects of far inferior note. The woods, the rivers, the lawns of Devon and of

Dorset, attract the eye of the ingenious traveller, and retard his pace, which delay he afterwards compensates by swiftly scouring over the gloomy heath of Bagshot, or that pleasant plain which extends itself westward from Stockbridge, where no other object than one single tree only in sixteen miles presents itself to the view, unless the clouds, in compassion to our tired spirits, kindly open their variegated mansions to our prospect.

Not so travels the money-meditating tradesman, the sagacious justice, the dignified doctor, the warm-clad grazier, with all the numerous offspring of wealth and dulness. On they jog, with equal pace, through the verdant meadows, or over the barren heath, their horses measuring four miles and a half *per* hour with the utmost exactness; the eyes of the beast and of his master being alike directed forwards, and employed in contemplating the same objects in the same manner. With equal rapture the good rider surveys the proudest boasts of the architect, and those fair buildings, with which some unknown name hath adorned the rich clothing town; where heaps of bricks are piled up as a kind of monument, to show that heaps of money have been piled there before.

And now, reader, as we are in haste to attend our heroine, we will leave to thy sagacity to apply all this to the Bæotian writers, and to those authors who are their opposites. This thou wilt be abundantly able to perform without our aid. Bastir thyself therefore on this occasion; for though we will always lend thee proper assistance in difficult places, as we do not, like some others, expect thee to use the arts of divination to discover our meaning; yet we shall not indulge thy laziness where nothing but thy own at-

tention is required ; for thou art highly mistaken if thou dost imagine that we intended, when we began this great work, to leave thy sagacity nothing to do ; or that, without sometimes exercising this talent, thou wilt be able to travel through our pages with any pleasure or profit to thyself.

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## CHAP. X.

*Containing a hint or two concerning virtue, and a few more concerning suspicion.*

OUR company, being arrived at London, were set down at his lordship's house, where, while they refreshed themselves after the fatigue of their journey, servants were dispatched to provide a lodging for the two ladies ; for, as her ladyship was not then in town, Mrs. Fitzpatrick would by no means consent to accept a bed in the mansion of the peer.

Some readers will, perhaps, condemn this extraordinary delicacy, as I may call it, of virtue, as too nice and scrupulous ; but we must make allowances for her situation, which must be owned to have been very ticklish ; and when we consider the malice of censorious tongues, we must allow, if it was a fault, the fault was an excess on the right side, and which every woman who is in the self-same situation will do well to imitate. The most formal appearance of virtue, when it is only an appearance, may perhaps, in very abstracted considerations, seem to be rather less commendable than virtue itself without this formality ; but it will, however, be always more commended ;

and this, I believe, will be granted by all, that it is necessary, unless in some very particular cases, for every woman to support either the one or the other.

A lodging being prepared, Sophia accompanied her cousin for that evening; but resolved early in the morning to inquire after the lady, into whose protection, as we have formerly mentioned, she had determined to throw herself, when she quitted her father's house. And this she was the more eager in doing, from some observations she had made during her journey in the coach.

Now, as we would by no means fix the odious character of suspicion on Sophia, we are almost afraid to open to our reader the conceits which filled her mind concerning Mrs. Fitzpatrick; of whom she certainly entertained at present some doubts; which, as they are very apt to enter into the bosoms of the worst of people, we think proper not to mention more plainly, till we have first suggested a word or two to our reader touching suspicion in general.

Of this there have always appeared to me to be two degrees. The first of these I choose to derive from the heart, as the extreme velocity of its discernment seems to denote some previous inward impulse, and the rather, as this superlative degree often forms its own objects; sees what is not, and always more than really exists. This is that quick-sighted penetration, whose hawk's eyes no symptom of evil can escape; which observes not only upon the actions, but upon the words and looks of men; and as it proceeds from the heart of the observer, so it dives into the heart of the observed, and there espies evil, as it were, in the first embryo; nay, sometimes

before it can be said to be conceived;—an admirable faculty, if it were infallible; but as this degree of perfection is not even claimed by more than one mortal being; so from the fallibility of such acute discernment have arisen many sad mischiefs, and most grievous heart-achs to innocence and virtue. I cannot help, therefore, regarding this vast quick-sightedness into evil as a vicious excess, and as a very pernicious evil in itself. And I am the more inclined to this opinion, as I am afraid it always proceeds from a bad heart, for the reasons I have above mentioned, and for one more, namely, because I never knew it the property of a good one. Now from this degree of suspicion I entirely and absolutely acquit Sophia.

A second degree of this quality seems to arise from the head. This is, indeed, no other than the faculty of seeing what is before your eyes, and of drawing conclusions from what you see. The former of these is unavoidable by those who have any eyes, and the latter is perhaps no less certain and necessary a consequence of our having any brains. This is altogether as bitter an enemy to guilt as the former is to innocence; nor can I see it in an unamiable light, even though, through human fallibility, it should be sometimes mistaken. For instance, if a husband should accidentally surprise his wife in the lap or in the embraces of some of those pretty young gentlemen who profess the art of cuckold-making, I should not highly, I think, blame him for concluding something more than what he saw, from the familiarities which he really had seen, and which we are at least favourable enough to, when we call them innocent freedoms. The reader will easily suggest great plenty of instances to himself: I shall add but one more.

which, however unchristian it may be thought by some, I cannot help esteeming to be strictly justifiable; and this is a suspicion that a man is capable of doing what he hath done already, and that it is possible for one who hath been a villain once, to act the same part again. And, to confess the truth, of this degree of suspicion I believe Sophia was guilty. From this degree of suspicion she had, in fact, conceived an opinion, that her consin was really not better than she should be.

The case, it seems, was this: Mrs. Fitzpatrick wisely considered, that the virtue of a young lady is, in the world, in the same situation with a poor hare, which is certain, whenever it ventures abroad, to meet its enemies; for it can hardly meet any other. No sooner therefore was she determined to take the first opportunity of quitting the protection of her husband, than she resolved to cast herself under the protection of some other man; and whom could she so properly choose to be her guardian as a person of quality, of fortune, of honour; and who, besides a gallant disposition which inclines men to knight-errantry, that is, to be the champions of ladies in distress, had often declared a violent attachment to herself, and had already given her all the instances of it in his power.

But as the law hath foolishly omitted this office of vice-husband, or guardian, to an eloped lady; and as malice is apt to denominate him by a more disagreeable appellation; it was concluded that his lordship should perform all such kind offices to the lady in secret, and without publicly assuming the character of her protector. Nay, to prevent any other person from seeing him in this light, it was agreed that the lady should proceed directly



to Bath, and that his lordship should first go to London, and thence should go down to that place by the advice of his physicians.

Now all this Sophia very plainly understood, not from the lips or behaviour of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, but from the peer, who was infinitely less expert at retaining a secret, than was the good lady ; and perhaps the exact secrecy which Mrs. Fitzpatrick had observed on this head in her narrative, served not a little to heighten those suspicions which were now risen in the mind of her cousin.

Sophia very easily found out the lady she sought ; for indeed there was not a chairman in town to whom her house was not perfectly well known ; and as she received, in return of her first message, a most pressing invitation, she immediately accepted it. Mrs. Fitzpatrick indeed did not desire her cousin to stay with her with more earnestness than civility required. Whether she had discerned and resented the suspicion above mentioned, or from what other motive it arose, I cannot say ; but certain it is, she was full as desirous of parting with Sophia, as Sophia herself could be of going.

The young lady, when she came to take leave of her cousin, could not avoid giving her a short hint of advice. She begged her, for Heaven's sake, to take care of herself, and to consider in how dangerous a situation she stood ; adding, she hoped some method would be found of reconciling her to her husband. ' You must remember, my dear,' says she, ' the maxim which my aunt Western hath so often repeated to us both : That whenever the matrimonial alliance is broke, and war declared between husband and wife, she can hardly make a disadvantageous peace for herself on any conditions. These are my aunt's very words,

‘and she hath had a great deal of experience in the world.’ Mrs. Fitzpatrick answered, with a contemptuous smile, ‘Never fear me, child, take care of yourself; for you are younger than I. I will come and visit you in a few days; but, dear Sophy, let me give you one piece of advice: leave the character of Graveairs in the country; for, believe me, it will sit very awkwardly upon you in this town.’

Thus the two cousins parted, and Sophia repaired directly to Lady Bellaston, where she found a most hearty, as well as a most polite, welcome. The lady had taken a great fancy to her when she had seen her formerly with her aunt Western. She was indeed extremely glad to see her, and was no sooner acquainted with the reasons which induced her to leave the squire and fly to London, than she highly applauded her sense and resolution; and, after expressing the highest satisfaction in the opinion which Sophia had declared she entertained of her ladyship, by choosing her house for an asylum, she promised her all the protection which it was in her power to give.

As we have now brought Sophia into safe hands, the reader will, I apprehend, be contented to deposit her there a while, and to look a little after other personages, and particularly poor Jones, whom we have left long enough to do penance for his past offences, which, as is the nature of vice, brought sufficient punishment upon him themselves.



THE  
HISTORY  
OF A  
FOUNDLING.

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BOOK XII.

*Containing the same individual time with the  
former.*

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CHAP. I.

*Showing what is to be deemed plagiarism in a  
modern author, and what is to be considered  
as lawful prize.*

**T**HE learned reader must have observed, that, in the course of this mighty work, I have often translated passages out of the best ancient authors, without quoting the original, or without taking the least notice of the book from whence they were borrowed.

This conduct in writing is placed in a very proper light by the ingenious Abbé Bannier, in his Preface to his Mythology, a work of great erudition, and of equal judgment. 'It will be

‘easy,’ says he, ‘for the reader to observe, that I have frequently had greater regard to him, than to my own reputation: for an author certainly pays him a considerable compliment, when, for his sake, he suppresses learned quotations that come in his way, and which would have cost him but the bare trouble of transcribing.’

To fill up a work with these scraps may, indeed, be considered as a downright cheat on the learned world, who are by such means imposed upon to buy a second time, in fragments and by retail, what they have already in gross, if not in their memories, upon their shelves; and it is still more cruel upon the illiterate, who are drawn in to pay for what is of no manner of use to them. A writer, who intermixes great quantity of Greek and Latin with his works, deals by the ladies and fine gentlemen in the same paltry manner with which they are treated by the auctioneers, who often endeavour so to confound and mix up their lots, that, in order to purchase the commodity you want, you are obliged at the same time to purchase that which will do you no service.

And yet, as there is no conduct so fair and disinterested but that it may be misunderstood by ignorance, and misrepresented by malice, I have been sometimes tempted to preserve my own reputation at the expense of my reader, and to transcribe the original, or at least to quote chapter and verse, whenever I have made use either of the thought or expression of another. I am, indeed, in some doubt that I have often suffered by the contrary method; and that, by suppressing the original author's name, I have been rather suspected of plagiarism, than reputed to act

from the amiable motive above assigned by that justly celebrated Frenchman.

Now, to obviate all such imputations for the future, I do here confess and justify the fact. The ancients may be considered as a rich common, where every person, who hath the smallest tenement in Parnassus, hath a free right to fatten his muse. Or, to place it in a clearer light, we moderns are to the ancients what the poor are to the rich. By the poor here I mean, that large and venerable body which, in English, we call the mob. Now, whoever hath had the honour to be admitted to any degree of intimacy with this mob, must well know that it is one of their established maxims, to plunder and pillage their rich neighbours without any reluctance; and that this is held to be neither sin nor shame among them. And so constantly do they abide and act by this maxim, that, in every parish almost in the kingdom, there is a kind of confederacy ever carrying on against a certain person of opulence, called the squire, whose property is considered as freebooty by all his poor neighbours; who, as they conclude that there is no manner of guilt in such depredations, look upon it as a point of honour and moral obligation to conceal, and to preserve each other from punishment on all such occasions.

In like manner are the ancients, such as Homer, Virgil, Horace, Cicero, and the rest, to be esteemed among us writers, as so many wealthy squires, from whom we, the poor of Parnassus, claim an immemorial custom of taking whatever we can come at. This liberty I demand, and this I am ready to allow again to my poor neighbours in their turn. All I profess, and all I re-

quire of my brethren, is, to maintain the same strict honesty among ourselves, which the mob show to one another. To steal from one another is indeed highly criminal and indecent; for this may be strictly styled defrauding the poor (sometimes, perhaps, those who are poorer than ourselves), or, to see it under the most opprobrious colours, robbing the spital.

Since, therefore, upon the strictest examination, my own conscience cannot lay any such pitiful theft to my charge, I am contented to plead guilty to the former accusation; nor shall I ever scruple to take to myself any passage which I shall find in an ancient author to my purpose, without setting down the name of the author from whence it was taken. Nay, I absolutely claim a property in all such sentiments the moment they are transcribed into my writings, and I expect all readers henceforwards to regard them as purely and entirely my own. This claim, however, I desire to be allowed me only on condition, that I preserve strict honesty towards my poor brethren, from whom, if ever I borrow any of that little of which they are possessed, I shall never fail to put their mark upon it, that it may be at all times ready to be restored to the right owner.

The omission of this was highly blameable in one Mr. Moore, who, having formerly borrowed some lines of Pope and company, took the liberty to transcribe six of them into his play of the *Rival Modes*. Mr. Pope, however, very luckily found them in the said play, and laying violent hands on his own property, transferred it back again into his own works; and, for a further punishment, imprisoned the said Moore in the loathsome dungeon of the *Dunciad*, where his unhappy memory

now remains, and eternally will remain, as a proper punishment for such his unjust dealings in the poetical trade.

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## CHAP. II.

*In which, though the squire doth not find his daughter, something is found which puts an end to his pursuit.*

**T**HE history now returns to the inn at Upton, whence we shall first trace the footsteps of Squire Western; for as he will soon arrive at an end of his journey, we shall have then full leisure to attend our hero.

The reader may be pleased to remember, that the said squire departed from the inn in great fury, and in that fury he pursued his daughter. The hostler having informed him that she had crossed the Severn, he likewise passed that river with his equipage, and rode full speed, vowing the utmost vengeance against poor Sophia, if he should but overtake her.

He had not gone far, before he arrived at a crossway. Here he called a short council of war, in which, after hearing different opinions, he at last gave the direction of his pursuit to fortune, and struck directly into the Worcester road.

In this road he proceeded about two miles, when he began to bemoan himself most bitterly, frequently crying out, 'What pity is it! Sure 'never was so unlucky a dog as myself!' And then burst forth a volley of oaths and execrations.

The parson attempted to administer comfort to



him on this occasion. 'Sorrow not, sir,' says he, 'like those without hope. Howbeit we have not yet been able to overtake young madam, we may account it some good fortune, that we have hitherto traced her course aright. Peradventure she will soon be fatigated with her journey, and will tarry in some inn, in order to renovate her corporeal functions; and in that case, in all moral certainty, you will very briefly be *compos voti*.'

'Pugh! D—n the slut,' answered the squire, 'I am lamenting the loss of so fine a morning for hunting. It is confounded hard to lose one of the best scenting days, in all appearance, which hath been this season, and especially after so long a frost.'

Whether fortune, who now and then shows some compassion in her wantonest tricks, might not take pity of the squire; and, as she had determined not to let him overtake his daughter, might not resolve to make him amends some other way, I will not assert; but he had hardly uttered the words just before commemorated, and two or three oaths at their heels, when a pack of hounds began to open their melodious throats at a small distance from them, which the squire's horse and his rider both perceiving, both immediately pricked up their ears, and the squire crying, 'She's gone, she's gone! Damn me, if she is not gone!' instantly clapped spurs to the beast, who little needed it, having indeed the same inclination with his master: and now the whole company, crossing into a corn-field, rode directly towards the hounds, with much hallooing and whooping, while the poor parson, blessing himself, brought up the rear.

'Thus fable reports, that the fair Grimalkin,

Whom Venus, at the desire of a passionate lover, converted from a cat into a fine woman, no sooner perceived a mouse, than, mindful of her former sport, and still retaining her pristine nature, she leaped from the bed of her husband to pursue the little animal.

What are we to understand by this? Not that the bride was displeased with the embraces of her amorous bridegroom: for though some have remarked that cats are subject to ingratitude; yet women and cats too will be pleased and purr on certain occasions. The truth is, as the sagacious Sir Roger L'Estrange observes, in his deep reflections, that, 'if we shut nature out at the door, she will come in at the window; and that puss, though a madam, will be a mouser still.' In the same manner, we are not to arraign the squire of any want of love for his daughter; for in reality he had a great deal: we are only to consider that he was a squire and a sportsman, and then we may apply the fable to him, and the judicious reflections likewise.

The hounds ran very hard, as it is called, and the squire pursued over hedge and ditch, with all his usual vociferation and alacrity, and with all his usual pleasure; nor did the thoughts of Sophia ever once intrude themselves to allay the satisfaction he enjoyed in the chace, and which, he said, was one of the finest he ever saw, and which he swore was very well worth going fifty miles for. As the squire forgot his daughter, the servants, we may easily believe, forgot their mistress; and the parson, after having expressed much astonishment, in Latin, to himself, at length likewise abandoned all farther thoughts of the young lady, and, jogging on at a distance behind, began

to meditate a portion of doctrine for the ensuing Sunday.

The squire who owned the hounds was highly pleased with the arrival of his brother squire and sportsman; for all men approve merit in their own way; and no man was more expert in the field than Mr. Western, nor did any other better know how to encourage the dogs with his voice, and to animate the hunt with his holla.

Sportsmen, in the warmth of a chace, are too much engaged to attend to any manner of ceremony, nay, even to the offices of humanity; for if any of them meet with an accident by tumbling into a ditch, or into a river, the rest pass on regardless, and generally leave him to his fate: during this time, therefore, the two squires, though often close to each other, interchanged not a single word. The master of the hunt, however, often saw and approved the great judgment of the stranger in drawing the dogs when they were at a fault, and hence conceived a very high opinion of his understanding, as the number of his attendants inspired no small reverence to his quality. As soon, therefore, as the sport was ended, by the death of the little animal which had occasioned it, the two squires met, and, in all squire-like greeting, saluted each other.

The conversation was entertaining enough, and what we may perhaps relate in an appendix, or on some other occasion; but as it nowise concerns this history, we cannot prevail on ourselves to give it a place here. It concluded with a second chace, and that with an invitation to dinner. This being accepted, was followed by a hearty bout of drinking, which ended in as hearty a nap on the part of Squire Western.

Our squire was by no means a match either for his host, or for Parson Supple, at his cups that evening ; for which the violent fatigue of mind as well as body that he had undergone, may very well account, without the least derogation from his honour. He was, indeed, according to the vulgar phrase, whistle-drunk ; for before he had swallowed the third bottle, he became so entirely overpowered, that though he was not carried off to bed till long after, the parson considered him as absent ; and, having acquainted the other squire with all relating to Sophia, he obtained his promise of seconding those arguments which he intended to urge the next morning for Mr. Western's return.

No sooner, therefore, had the good squire shaken off his evening, and began to call for his morning-draught, and to summon his horses in order to renew his pursuit, than Mr. Supple began his dissuaves, which the host so strongly seconded, that they at length prevailed, and Mr. Western agreed to return home ; being principally moved by one argument, viz. That he knew not which way to go, and might probably be riding farther from his daughter instead of towards her. He then took leave of his brother sportsman, and expressing great joy that the frost was broken (which might perhaps be no small motive to his hastening home), set forwards, or rather backwards, for Somersetshire ; but not before he had first dispatched part of his retinue in quest of his daughter, after whom he likewise sent a volley of the most bitter execrations which he could invent.

## CHAP. III.

*The departure of Jones from Upton, with what passed between him and Partridge on the road.*

At length we are once more come to our hero ; and, to say truth, we have been obliged to part with him so long, that, considering the condition in which we left him, I apprehend many of our readers have concluded we intended to abandon him for ever ; he being at present in that situation in which prudent people usually desist from inquiring any farther after their friends, lest they should be shocked by hearing such friends had hanged themselves.

But, in reality, if we have not all the virtues, I will boldly say, neither have we all the vices of a prudent character ; and though it is not easy to conceive circumstances much more miserable than those of poor Jones at present, we shall return to him, and attend upon him with the same diligence as if he was wantoning in the brightest beams of fortune.

Mr. Jones, then, and his companion Partridge, left the inn a few minutes after the departure of Squire Western, and pursued the same road on foot, for the hostler told them that no horses were by any means to be at that time procured at Upton. On they marched with heavy hearts ; for though their disquiet proceeded from very different reasons, yet displeased they were both ; and if Jones sighed bitterly, Partridge grunted altogether as sadly at every step.

When they came to the cross-roads where the squire had stopped to take counsel, Jones stopped

likewise, and, turning to Partridge, asked his opinion which track they should pursue. 'Ah, sir,' answered Partridge, 'I wish your honour would follow my advice.'—'Why should I not?' replied Jones; 'for it is now indifferent to me whither I go, or what becomes of me.'—'My advice, then,' said Partridge, 'is, that you immediately face about and return home; for who, that hath such a home to return to as your honour, would travel thus about the country like a vagabond? I ask pardon, *sed vox ea sola reperta est.*'

'Alas!' cries Jones, 'I have no home to return to;—but if my friend, my father, would receive me, could I bear the country from which Sophia is flown—Cruel Sophia! Cruel! No. Let me blame myself—No, let me blame thee. D—nation seize thee, fool, blockhead! thou hast undone me, and I will tear thy soul from thy body.' At which words he laid violent hands on the collar of poor Partridge, and shook him more heartily than an ague fit, or his own fears had ever done before.

Partridge fell trembling on his knees, and begged for mercy, vowing he had meant no harm; when Jones, after staring wildly on him for a moment, quitted his hold, and discharged a rage on himself, that, had it fallen on the other, would certainly have put an end to his being, which, indeed, the very apprehension of it had almost effected.

We would bestow some pains here in minutely describing all the mad pranks which Jones played on this occasion, could we be well assured that the reader would take the same pains in perusing them; but as we are apprehensive that, after all the labour which we should employ in painting

this scene, the said reader would be very apt to skip it entirely over, we have saved ourselves that trouble. To say the truth, we have, from this reason alone, often done great violence to the luxuriance of our genius, and have left many excellent descriptions out of our work, which would otherwise have been in it. And this suspicion, to be honest, arises, as is generally the case, from our own wicked heart; for we have, ourselves, been very often most horridly given to jumping, as we have run through the pages of voluminous historians.

Suffice it then simply to say, that Jones, after having played the part of a madman for many minutes, came, by degrees, to himself; which no sooner happened, than, turning to Partridge, he very earnestly begged his pardon for the attack he had made on him in the violence of his passion; but concluded, by desiring him never to mention his return again; for he was resolved never to see that country any more.

Partridge easily forgave, and faithfully promised to obey the injunction now laid upon him. And then Jones very briskly cried out: 'Since it is absolutely impossible for me to pursue any farther the steps of my angel, I will pursue those of glory. Come on, my brave lad, now for the army:—It is a glorious cause, and I would willingly sacrifice my life in it, even though it was worth my preserving.' And so saying, he immediately struck into the different road from that which the squire had taken, and, by mere chance, pursued the very same through which Sophia had before passed.

Our travellers now marched a full mile, without speaking a syllable to each other; though Jones, indeed, muttered many things to himself. As to

Partridge, he was profoundly silent ; for he was not, perhaps, perfectly recovered from his former fright ; besides, he had apprehensions of provoking his friend to a second fit of wrath, especially as he now began to entertain a conceit, which may not, perhaps, create any great wonder in the reader. In short, he began now to suspect that Jones was absolutely out of his senses.

At length Jones, being weary of soliloquy, addressed himself to his companion, and blamed him for his taciturnity ; for which the poor man very honestly accounted, from his fear of giving offence. And now this fear being pretty well removed, by the most absolute promises of indemnity, Partridge again took the bridle from his tongue ; which, perhaps, rejoiced no less at regaining its liberty, than a young colt, when the bridle is slipt from his neck, and he is turned loose into the pastures.

As Partridge was inhibited from that topic which would have first suggested itself, he fell upon that which was next uppermost in his mind, namely, the Man of the Hill. ‘Certainly, sir,’ says he, ‘that could never be a man, who dresses himself and lives after such a strange manner, and so unlike other folks. Besides, his diet, as the old woman told me, is chiefly upon herbs, which is a fitter food for a horse than a christian ; nay, landlord at Upton says, that the neighbours thereabouts have very fearful notions about him. It runs strangely in my head, that it must have been some spirit, who, perhaps, might be sent to forewarn us : and who knows, but all that matter which he told us, of his going to fight, and of his being taken



‘prisoner, and of the great danger he was in of being hanged, might be intended as a warning to us, considering what we were going about: besides, I dreamt of nothing all last night, but of fighting; and methought the blood ran out of my nose, as liquor out of a tap. Indeed, sir, *infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem.*’

‘Thy story, Partridge,’ answered Jones, ‘is almost as ill applied as thy Latin. Nothing can be more likely to happen than death, to men who go into battle. Perhaps we shall both fall in it,—and what then?’—‘What then!’ replied Partridge; ‘why then there is an end of us, is there not? When I am gone, all is over with me. What matters the cause to me, or who gets the victory, if I am killed? I shall never enjoy any advantage from it. What are all the ringing of bells, and bonfires, to one that is six feet under ground? There will be an end of poor Partridge.’—‘And an end of poor Partridge,’ cries Jones, ‘there must be, one time or other. If you love Latin, I will repeat you some fine lines out of Horace, which would inspire courage in a coward:

*Dulce & decorum est pro patria mori.  
Mors & fugacem persequitur virum  
Nec parcat imbellis juventutē  
Poplitibus, timidoque tergo.*

‘I wish you would construe them,’ cries Partridge; ‘for Horace is a hard author, and I cannot understand as you repeat them.’

‘I will repeat you a bad imitation, or rather paraphrase of my own,’ said Jones; ‘for I am but an indifferent poet:

‘Who would not die in his dear country’s cause?  
‘Since, if base fear his dastard step withdraws,  
‘From death he cannot fly:—One common grave  
‘Receives, at last, the coward and the brave.’

‘That’s very certain,’ cries Partridge. ‘Ay,  
‘sure, *Mors omnibus communis*; but there is a  
‘great difference between dying in one’s bed a  
‘great many years hence, like a good christian,  
‘with all our friends crying about us, and being  
‘shot to-day or to-morrow, like a mad dog; or,  
‘perhaps, hacked in twenty pieces with a sword,  
‘and that too before we have repented of all our  
‘sins. O Lord, have mercy upon us! to be sure,  
‘the soldiers are a wicked kind of people. I never  
‘loved to have any thing to do with them. I  
‘could hardly bring myself ever to look upon  
‘them as christians. There is nothing but cursing,  
‘and swearing among them. I wish your ho-  
‘nour would repent: I heartily wish you would  
‘repent, before it is too late; and not think of  
‘going among them.—Evil communication cor-  
‘rupts good manners. That is my principal rea-  
‘son. For as for that matter, I am no more  
‘afraid than another man, not I; as to matter,  
‘of that. I know all human flesh must die;  
‘but yet a man may live many years for all that.  
‘Why, I am a middle-aged man now, and yet  
‘I may live a great number of years. I have read  
‘of several who have lived to be above a hundred,  
‘and some a great deal above a hundred. Not  
‘that I hope, I mean that I promise myself, to  
‘live to any such age as that, neither. But if it  
‘be only to eighty or ninety, Heaven be praised,  
‘that is a great ways off yet; and I am not  
‘afraid of dying then, no more than another  
‘man: but, surely, to tempt death before a

' man's time is come, seems to me downright  
 ' wickedness and presumption. Besides, if it  
 ' was to do any good indeed ; but let the cause be  
 ' what it will, what mighty matter of good can  
 ' two people do ? And, for my part, I understand  
 ' nothing of it. I never fired off a gun above ten  
 ' times in my life ; and then it was not charged  
 ' with bullets. And for the sword, I never learned  
 ' to fence, and know nothing of the matter. And  
 ' then there are those cannons, which certainly it  
 ' must be thought the highest presumption to go  
 ' in the way of ; and nobody but a madman—I  
 ' ask pardon ; upon my soul, I meant no harm ;  
 ' I beg I may not throw your honour into another  
 ' passion.'

' Be under no apprehensions, Partridge,' cries  
 Jones ; ' I am now so well convinced of thy  
 ' cowardice, that thou couldst not provoke me  
 ' on any account.'—' Your honour,' answered he,  
 ' may call me coward, or any thing else you  
 ' please. If loving to sleep in a whole skin makes  
 ' a man a coward, *non immunes ab illis malis*  
 ' *sumus*. I never read in my grammar, that a  
 ' man can't be a good man without fighting.  
 ' *Vir bonus est quis ? Qui consulta patrum, quæ*  
 ' *leges juraque servat*. Not a word of fighting ;  
 ' and I am sure the scripture is so much against  
 ' it, that a man shall never persuade me he is  
 ' a good christian, while he sheds christian  
 ' blood.'

## CHAP. IV.

*The adventure of a beggar-man.*

**J**UST as Partridge had uttered that good and pious doctrine, with which the last chapter concluded, they arrived at another cross-way, when a lame fellow in rags asked them for alms; upon which Partridge gave him a severe rebuke, saying, 'Every parish ought to keep their own poor.' Jones then fell a laughing, and asked Partridge, 'if he was not ashamed, with so much charity in his mouth, to have no charity in his heart. 'Your religion,' says he, 'serves you only for an excuse for your faults, but is no incentive to your virtue. Can any man, who is really a Christian, abstain from relieving one of his brethren in such a miserable condition?' And at the same time, putting his hand in his pocket, he gave the poor object a shilling.

'Master,' cries the fellow, after thanking him, 'I have a curious thing here in my pocket, which I found about two miles off, if your worship will please to buy it. I should not venture to pull it out to every one; but as you are so good a gentleman, and so kind to the poor, you won't suspect a man of being a thief only because he is poor.' He then pulled out a little gilt pocket-book, and delivered it into the hands of Jones.

Jones presently opened it, and (guess, reader, what he felt), saw in the first page the words Sophia Western, written by her own fair hand. He no sooner read the name, than he pressed it close to his lips; nor could he avoid falling into

some very frantic raptures, notwithstanding his company ; but, perhaps, these very raptures made him forget he was not alone.

While Jones was kissing and mumbling the book, as if he had an excellent brown buttered crust in his mouth, or as if he had really been a book-worm, or an author, who had nothing to eat but his own works, a piece of paper fell from its leaves to the ground, which Partridge took up, and delivered to Jones, who presently perceived it to be a bank-bill. It was, indeed, the very bill which Western had given his daughter the night before her departure ; and a Jew would have jumped to purchase it at five shillings less than 100*l*.

The eyes of Partridge sparkled at this news, which Jones now proclaimed aloud ; and so did (though with somewhat a different aspect) those of the poor fellow who had found the book ; and who (I hope from a principle of honesty) had never opened it : but we should not deal honestly by the reader, if we omitted to inform him of a circumstance which may be here a little material, viz. that the fellow could not read.

Jones, who had felt nothing but pure joy and transport from the finding the book, was affected with a mixture of concern at this new discovery ; for his imagination instantly suggested to him, that the owner of the bill might possibly want it, before he should be able to convey it to her. He then acquainted the finder, that he knew the lady to whom the book belonged, and would endeavour to find her out as soon as possible, and return it her.

The pocket-book was a late present from Mrs. Western to her niece : it had cost five-and-twenty shillings, having been bought of a celebrated

toyman; but the real value of the silver, which it contained in its clasp, was about eighteen-pence; and that price the said toyman, as it was altogether as good as when it first issued from his shop, would now have given for it. A prudent person would, however, have taken proper advantage of the ignorance of this fellow, and would not have offered more than a shilling, or perhaps sixpence, for it; nay, some perhaps would have given nothing, and left the fellow to his action of trover, which some learned serjeants may doubt whether he could, under these circumstances, have maintained.

Jones, on the contrary, whose character was on the outside of generosity, and may, perhaps, not very unjustly have been suspected of extravagance, without any hesitation, gave a guinea in exchange for the book. The poor man, who had not for a long time before been possessed of so much treasure, gave Mr. Jones a thousand thanks, and discovered little less of transport in his muscles, than Jones had before shown, when he had first read the name of Sophia Western.

The fellow very readily agreed to attend our travellers to the place where he had found the pocket-book. Together, therefore, they proceeded directly thither; but not so fast as Mr. Jones desired; for his guide unfortunately happened to be lame, and could not possibly travel faster than a mile an hour. As this place, therefore, was at above three miles distance, though the fellow had said otherwise, the reader need not be acquainted how long they were in walking it.

Jones opened the book a hundred times during their walk, kissed it as often, talked much to himself, and very little to his companions. At

all which the guide expressed some signs of astonishment to Partridge; who more than once shook his head, and cried, 'Poor gentleman! *orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.*'

At length they arrived at the very spot where Sophia unhappily dropped the pocket-book, and where the fellow had as happily found it. Here Jones offered to take leave of his guide, and to improve his pace; but the fellow, in whom that violent surprise and joy, which the first receipt of the guinea had occasioned, was now considerably abated, and who had now had sufficient time to recollect himself, put on a discontented look, and, scratching his head, said, 'He hoped his worship would give him something more. Your worship,' said he, 'will, I hope, take it into your consideration, that if I had not been honest, I might have kept the whole.' And, indeed, this the reader must confess to have been true. 'If the paper there,' said he, 'be worth 100*l*. I am sure the finding it deserves more than a guinea. Besides, suppose your worship should never see the lady, nor give it her—and though your worship looks and talks very much like a gentleman, yet I have only your worship's bare word; and, certainly, if the right owner been't to be found, it all belongs to the first finder. I hope your worship will consider of all these matters. I am but a poor man, and therefore don't desire to have all; but it is but reasonable I should have my share. Your worship looks like a good man, and, I hope, will consider my honesty; for I might have kept every farthing, and nobody ever the wiser.'—'I promise thee, upon my honour,' cries Jones, 'that I know the right owner, and will restore it her.'—'Nay, your worship,' answered the fellow,

' may do as you please as to that ; if you will but give me my share, that is, one-half of the money, your honour may keep the rest yourself, if you please ;' and concluded with swearing, by a very vehement oath, ' that he would never mention a syllable of it to any man living.'

' Lookee, friend,' cries Jones, ' the right owner shall certainly have again all that she lost ; and as for any farther gratuity, I really cannot give it you at present ; but let me know your name, and where you live, and it is more than possible, you may hereafter have further reason to rejoice at this morning's adventure.'

' I don't know what you mean by venture,' cries the fellow ; ' it seems I must venture whether you will return the lady her money or no ; but I hope your worship will consider—' ' Come, come,' said Partridge, ' tell his honour your name, and where you may be found ; I warrant you will never repent having put the money into his hands.' The fellow seeing no hopes of recovering the possession of the pocket-book, at last complied in giving in his name and place of abode, which Jones writ upon a piece of paper with the pencil of Sophia ; and then placing the paper in the same page where she had writ her name, he cried out, ' There, friend, you are the happiest man alive : I have joined your name to that of an angel.'—' I don't know any thing about angels,' answered the fellow ; ' but I wish you would give me a little more money, or else return me the pocket-book.' Partridge now waxed wrath : he called the poor cripple by several vile and opprobrious names, and was absolutely proceeding to beat him, but Jones would not suffer any such thing : and now telling the fellow he would certainly find some oppor-



tunity of serving him, Mr. Jones departed as fast as his heels would carry him ; and Partridge, into whom the thoughts of the hundred pounds had infused new spirits, followed his leader ; while the man, who was obliged to stay behind, fell to cursing them both, as well as his parents ; ‘ for ‘ had they,’ says he, ‘ sent me to a charity-school ‘ to learn to write and read and cast accounts, I ‘ should have known the value of these matters ‘ as well as other people.’

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## CHAP. V.

*Containing more adventures which Mr. Jones and his companion met on the road.*

OUR travellers now walked so fast, that they had very little time or breath for conversation ; Jones meditating all the way on Sophia, and Partridge on the bank-bill, which, though it gave him some pleasure, caused him at the same time to repine at fortune, which, in all his walks, had never given him such an opportunity of showing his honesty. They had proceeded above three miles, when Partridge, being unable any longer to keep up with Jones, called to him, and begged him a little to slacken his pace : with this he was the more ready to comply, as he had for some time lost the footsteps of the horses, which the thaw had enabled him to trace for several miles, and he was now upon a wide common, where were several roads.

He here therefore stopped to consider which of these roads he should pursue ; when on sudden

they heard the noise of a drum, that seemed at no great distance. This sound presently alarmed the fears of Partridge, and he cried out, 'Lord have mercy upon us all; they are certainly a coming!'—'Who is coming?' cries Jones; for fear had long since given place to softer ideas in his mind; and since his adventure with the lame man, he had been totally intent on pursuing Sophia, without entertaining one thought of an enemy. 'Who!' cries Partridge, 'why the rebels: but why should I call them rebels? they may be very honest gentlemen, for any thing I know to the contrary. The devil take him that affronts them, I say; I am sure, if they have nothing to say to me, I will have nothing to say to them, but in a civil way. For Heaven's sake, sir, don't affront them if they should come, and perhaps they may do us no harm; but would it not be the wiser way to creep into some of yonder bushes, till they are gone by? What can two unarmed men do perhaps against fifty thousand? Certainly nobody but a madman; I hope your honour is not offended; but certainly no man who hath *mens sana in corpore sano*——' Here Jones interrupted this torrent of eloquence, which fear had inspired, saying, 'That by the drum he perceived they were near some town.' He then made directly towards the place whence the noise proceeded, bidding Partridge 'take courage, for that he would lead him into no danger;' and adding, 'it was impossible the rebels should be so near.'

Partridge was a little comforted with this last assurance; and though he would more gladly have gone the contrary way, he followed his leader, his heart beating time, but not, after the manner of

heroes, to the music of the drum, which ceased not till they had traversed the common, and were come into a narrow lane.

And now Partridge, who kept even pace with Jones, discovered something painted flying in the air, a very few yards before him, which fancying to be the colours of the enemy, he fell a bellowing, 'O Lord, sir, here they are! there is the crown and coffin. Oh Lord! I never saw any thing so terrible; and we are within gun-shot of them already.'

Jones no sooner looked up, than he plainly perceived what it was which Partridge had thus mistaken. 'Partridge,' says he, 'I fancy you will be able to engage this whole army yourself; for by the colours I guess what the drum was which we heard before, and which beats up for recruits to a puppet-show.'

'A puppet-show!' answered Partridge, with most eager transport. 'And is it really no more than that? I love a puppet-show of all the pastimes upon earth. Do, good sir, let us tarry and see it. Besides, I am quite famished to death; for it is now almost dark, and I have not eat a morsel since three o'clock in the morning.'

They now arrived at an inn, or indeed an ale-house, where Jones was prevailed upon to stop, the rather as he had no longer any assurance of being in the road he desired. They walked both directly into the kitchen, where Jones began to inquire if no ladies had passed that way in the morning, and Partridge as eagerly examined into the state of their provisions; and indeed his inquiry met with the better success; for Jones could not hear news of Sophia; but Par-

tridge, to his great satisfaction, found good reason to expect very shortly the agreeable sight of an excellent smoking dish of eggs and bacon.

In strong and healthy constitutions, love hath a very different effect from what it causes in the puny part of the species. In the latter, it generally destroys all that appetite which tends towards the conversation of the individual; but in the former, though it often induces forgetfulness, and a neglect of food, as well as of every thing else; yet place a good piece of well-powdered buttock before a hungry lover, and he seldom fails very handsomely to play his part. Thus it happened in the present case; for though Jones perhaps wanted a prompter, and might have travelled much farther, had he been alone, with an empty stomach; yet no sooner did he sit down to the bacon and eggs, than he fell to as heartily and voraciously as Partridge himself.

Before our travellers had finished their dinner, night came on, and, as the moon was now past the full, it was extremely dark. Partridge therefore prevailed on Jones to stay and see the puppet-show, which was just going to begin, and to which they were very eagerly invited by the master of the said show, who declared that his figures were the finest which the world had ever produced, and that they had given great satisfaction to all the quality in every town in England.

The puppet-show was performed with great regularity and decency. It was called the fine and serious part of the Provoked Husband; and it was indeed a very grave and solemn entertainment, without any low wit or humour, or jests; or, to do it no more than justice, without any thing which could provoke a laugh. The audi-

ence were all highly pleased. A grave matron told the master she would bring her two daughters the next night, as he did not show any stuff; and an attorney's clerk and an exciseman both declared, that the characters of Lord and Lady Townley were well preserved, and highly in nature. Partridge likewise concurred with this opinion.

The master was so highly elated with these encomiums, that he could not refrain from adding some more of his own. He said, 'The present age was not improved in any thing so much as in their puppet-shows; which, by throwing out Punch and his wife Joan, and such idle trumpery, were at last brought to be a rational entertainment. I remember,' said he, 'when I first took to the business, there was a great deal of low stuff, that did very well to make folks laugh, but was never calculated to improve the morals of young people, which certainly ought to be principally aimed at in every puppet-show: for why may not good and instructive lessons be conveyed this way, as well as any other? My figures are as big as the life, and they represent the life in every particular; and I question not but people rise from my little drama as much improved as they do from the great.'—'I would by no means degrade the ingenuity of your profession,' answered Jones, 'but I should have been glad to have seen my old acquaintance Master Punch, for all that; and so far from improving, I think, by leaving out him and his merry wife Joan, you have spoiled your puppet-show.'

The dancer of wires conceived an immediate and high contempt for Jones, from these words. And, with much disdain in his countenance, he

replied, 'Very probably, sir, that may be your opinion; but I have the satisfaction to know the best judges differ from you, and it is impossible to please every taste. I confess, indeed, some of the quality at Bath, two or three years ago, wanted mightily to bring Punch again upon the stage. I believe I lost some money for not agreeing to it; but let others do as they will; a little matter shall never bribe me to degrade my own profession, nor will I ever willingly consent to the spoiling the decency and regularity of my stage, by introducing any such low stuff upon it.'

'Right, friend,' cries the clerk, 'you are very right. Always avoid what is low. There are several of my acquaintance in London, who are resolved to drive every thing which is low from the stage.'—'Nothing can be more proper,' cries the exciseman, pulling his pipe from his mouth. 'I remember,' added he, '(for I then lived with my lord) I was in the footman's gallery, the night when this play of the Provoked Husband was acted first. There was a great deal of low stuff in it about a country gentleman come up to town to stand for parliament-man; and there they brought a parcel of his servants upon the stage, his coachman I remember particularly; but the gentlemen in our gallery could not bear any thing so low, and they damned it. I observe, friend, you have left all that matter out, and you are to be commended for it.'

'Nay, gentlemen,' cries Jones, 'I can never maintain my opinion against so many; indeed, if the generality of his audience dislike him, the learned gentleman who conducts the show may have done very right in dismissing Punch from his service.'

The master of the show then began a second harangue, and said much of the great force of example, and how much the inferior part of mankind would be deterred from vice, by observing how odious it was in their superiors; when he was unluckily interrupted by an incident, which, though perhaps we might have omitted it at another time, we cannot help relating at present, but not in this chapter.



## CHAP. VI.

*From which it may be inferred, that the best things are liable to be misunderstood and misinterpreted.*

**A** VIOLENT uproar now arose in the entry, where my landlady was well cuffing her maid both with her fist and tongue. She had indeed missed the wench from her employment, and, after a little search, had found her on the puppet-show stage, in company with the Merry Andrew, and in a situation not very proper to be described.

Though Grace (for that was her name) had forfeited all title to modesty; yet had she not impudence enough to deny a fact in which she was actually surprised; she, therefore, took another turn, and attempted to mitigate the offence. ‘Why do you beat me in this manner, mistress?’ cries the wench. ‘If you don’t like my doings, you may turn me away. If I am a w—e,’ (for the other lady had liberally bestowed that appellation on her), ‘my betters are so as well as I. What was the fine lady in the puppet-show just

‘ now ? I suppose she did not lie all night out  
‘ from her husband for nothing.’

The landlady now burst into the kitchen, and fell foul on both her husband and the poor puppet-mover. ‘ Here, husband,’ says she, ‘ you see the  
‘ consequence of harbouring these people in your  
‘ house. If one doth draw a little drink the more  
‘ for them, one is hardly made amends for the  
‘ litter they make ; and then to have one’s house  
‘ made a bawdyhouse of by such lousy vermin.  
‘ In short, I desire you would be gone to-morrow  
‘ morning ; for I will tolerate no more such do-  
‘ ings. It is only the way to teach our servants  
‘ idleness and nonsense ; for to be sure nothing  
‘ better can be learned by such idle shows as  
‘ these. I remember when puppet-shows were  
‘ made of good scripture stories, as Jephtha’s  
‘ Rash Vow, and such good things, and when  
‘ wicked people were carried away by the devil.  
‘ There was some sense in those matters ; but, as  
‘ the parson told us last Sunday, nobody believes  
‘ in the devil now-a-days ; and here you bring  
‘ about a parcel of puppets dressed up like lords  
‘ and ladies, only to turn the heads of poor  
‘ country wenches ; and when their heads are once  
‘ turned topsy-turvy, no wonder every thing  
‘ else is so.’

Virgil, I think, tells us, that when the mob are assembled in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and all sorts of missile weapons fly about, if a man of gravity and authority appears amongst them, the tumult is presently appeased, and the mob, which, when collected into one body, may be well compared to an ass, erect their long ears at the grave man’s discourse.

On the contrary, when a set of grave men and philosophers are disputing ; when wisdom herself



may in a manner be considered as present, and administering arguments to the disputants ; should a tumult arise among the mob, or should one scold, who is herself equal in noise to a mighty mob, appear among the said philosophers ; their disputes cease in a moment, wisdom no longer performs her ministerial office, and the attention of every one is immediately attracted by the scold alone.

Thus the uproar aforesaid, and the arrival of the landlady, silenced the master of the puppet-show, and put a speedy and final end to that grave and solemn harangue, of which we have given the reader a sufficient taste already. Nothing indeed could have happened so very inopportune as this accident ; the most wanton malice of fortune could not have contrived such another stratagem to confound the poor fellow, while he was so triumphantly descanting on the good morals inculcated by his exhibitions. His mouth was now as effectually stopped, as that of a quack must be, if, in the midst of a declamation on the great virtues of his pills and powders, the corpse of one of his martyrs should be brought forth, and deposited before the stage, as a testimony of his skill.

Instead, therefore, of answering my landlady, the puppet-show man ran out to punish his Merry-Andrew ; and now the moon beginning to put forth her silver light, as the poets call it (though she looked at that time more like a piece of copper), Jones called for his reckoning, and ordered Partridge, whom my landlady had just awaked from a profound nap, to prepare for his journey ; but Partridge, having lately carried two points, as my reader hath seen before, was emboldened to attempt a third, which was to prevail with

Jones to take up a lodging that evening in the house where he then was. He introduced this with an affected surprise at the intention which Mr. Jones declared of removing; and, after urging many excellent arguments against it, he at last insisted strongly, that it could be to no manner of purpose whatever; for that unless Jones knew which way the lady was gone, every step he took might very possibly lead him the farther from her; 'for you find, sir,' said he, 'by all the people in the house, that she is not gone this way. How much better, therefore, would it be to stay till the morning, when we may expect to meet with somebody to inquire of?'

This last argument had indeed some effect on Jones; and while he was weighing it, the landlord threw all the rhetoric of which he was master, into the same scale. 'Sure, sir,' said he, 'your servant gives you most excellent advice; for who would travel by night at this time of the year?' He then began in the usual style to trumpet forth the excellent accommodation which his house afforded; and my landlady likewise opened on the occasion.——But not to detain the reader with what is common to every host and hostess, it is sufficient to tell him, Jones was at last prevailed on to stay and refresh himself with a few hours' rest, which indeed he very much wanted; for he had hardly shut his eyes since he had left the inn where the accident of the broken head had happened.

As soon as Jones had taken a resolution to proceed no farther that night, he presently retired to rest, with his two bed-fellows, the pocket-book and the muff; but Partridge, who at several times had refreshed himself with several naps, was more

inclined to eating than to sleeping, and more to drinking than to either.

And now the storm which Grace had raised being at an end, and my landlady being again reconciled to the puppet-man, who on his side forgave the indecent reflections which the good woman in her passion had cast on his performances, a face of perfect peace and tranquillity reigned in the kitchen; where sat assembled round the fire, the landlord and landlady of the house, the master of the puppet-show, the attorney's clerk, the exciseman, and the ingenious Mr. Partridge; in which company passed the agreeable conversation which will be found in the next chapter.

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## CHAP. VII.

*Containing a remark or two of our own, and many more of the good company assembled in the kitchen.*

**T**HOUGH the pride of Partridge did not submit to acknowledge himself a servant; yet he condescended in most particulars to imitate the manners of that rank. One instance of this was his greatly magnifying the fortune of his companion, as he called Jones: such is a general custom with all servants among strangers, as none of them would willingly be thought the attendant on a beggar: for the higher the situation of the master is, the higher consequently is that of the man, in his own opinion; the truth of which observation appears from the behaviour of all the footmen of the nobility.

But though title and fortune communicate a splendor all around them, and the footmen of men

of quality and of estate think themselves entitled to a part of that respect which is paid to the quality and estates of their masters, it is clearly otherwise with regard to virtue and understanding. These advantages are strictly personal, and swallow themselves all the respect which is paid to them. To say the truth, this is so very little, that they cannot well afford to let any others partake with them. As these, therefore, reflect no honour on the domestic, so neither is he at all dishonoured by the most deplorable want of both in his master. Indeed it is otherwise in the want of what is called virtue in a mistress, the consequence of which we have before seen; for in this dishonour there is a kind of contagion, which, like that of poverty, communicates itself to all who approach it.

Now for these reasons we are not to wonder that servants (I mean among the men only) should have so great regard for the reputation of the wealth of their masters, and little or none at all for their character in other points, and that though they would be ashamed to be the footman of a beggar, they are not so to attend upon a rogue, or a blockhead; and do consequently make no scruple to spread the fame of the iniquities and follies of their said masters as far as possible, and this often with great humour and merriment. In reality, a footman is often a wit, as well as a beau, at the expense of the gentleman whose livery he wears.

After Partridge, therefore, had enlarged greatly on the vast fortune to which Mr. Jones was heir, he very freely communicated an apprehension which he had begun to conceive the day before, and for which, as we hinted at that very time, the behaviour of Jones seemed to have furnished

a sufficient foundation. In short, he was now pretty well confirmed in an opinion, that his master was out of his wits, with which opinion he very bluntly acquainted the good company round the fire.

With this sentiment the puppet-show man immediately coincided. 'I own,' said he, 'the gentleman surprised me very much, when he talked so absurdly about puppet-shows. It is indeed hardly to be conceived that any man in his senses should be so much mistaken; what you say now, accounts very well for all his monstrous notions. Poor gentleman! I am heartily concerned for him; indeed he hath a strange wildness about his eyes, which I took notice of before, though I did not mention it.'

The landlord agreed with this last assertion, and likewise claimed the sagacity of having observed it. 'And certainly,' added he, 'it must be so; for no one but a madman would have thought of leaving so good a house, to ramble about the country at that time of night.'

The exciseman, pulling his pipe from his mouth, said, 'He thought the gentleman looked and talked a little wildly:' and then turning to Partridge, 'If he be a madman,' says he, 'he should not be suffered to travel thus about the country; for possibly he may do some mischief. It is pity he was not secured, and sent home to his relations.'

Now some conceits of this kind were likewise lurking in the mind of Partridge: for as he was now persuaded that Jones had run away from Mr. Allworthy, he promised himself the highest rewards, if he could by any means convey him back. But fear of Jones, of whose fierceness and strength he had seen, and indeed felt, some in-

stances, had, however, represented any such scheme as impossible to be executed, and had discouraged him from applying himself to form any regular plan for the purpose. But no sooner did he hear the sentiments of the exciseman, than he embraced that opportunity of declaring his own, and expressed a hearty wish that such a matter could be brought about.

‘ Could be brought about!’ says the exciseman; ‘ why, there is nothing easier.’

‘ Ah! sir,’ answered Partridge; ‘ you don’t know what a devil of a fellow he is. He can take me up with one hand, and throw me out at a window; and he would too, if he did but imagine—’

‘ Pugh!’ says the exciseman, ‘ I believe I am as good a man as he. Besides, here are five of us.’

‘ I don’t know what five,’ cries the landlady, ‘ my husband shall have nothing to do in it. Nor shall any violent hands be laid upon any body in my house. The young gentleman is as pretty a young gentleman as ever I saw in my life, and I believe he is no more mad than any of us. What do you tell of his having a wild look with his eyes? they are the prettiest eyes I ever saw, and he hath the prettiest look with them; and a very modest civil young man he is. I am sure I have bepitted him heartily ever since the gentleman there in the corner told us he was crossed in love. Certainly that is enough to make any man, especially such a sweet young gentleman as he is, to look a little otherwise than he did before. Lady, indeed! what the devil would the lady have better than such a handsome man with a great estate? I suppose she is one of your quality folks, one of your Townly

‘ ladies that we saw last night in the puppet-show,  
‘ who don’t know what they would be at.’

The attorney’s clerk likewise declared he would have no concern in the business, without the advice of counsel. ‘ Suppose,’ says he, ‘ an action of false imprisonment should be brought against us, what defence could we make? Who knows what may be sufficient evidence of madness to a jury? But I only speak upon my own account; for it don’t look well for a lawyer to be concerned in these matters, unless it be as a lawyer. Juries are always less favourable to us than to other people. I don’t therefore dissuade you, Mr. Thompson’ (to the exciseman), ‘ nor the gentleman, nor any body else.’

The exciseman shook his head at this speech, and the puppet-show man said, ‘ Madness was sometimes a difficult matter for a jury to decide: for I remember,’ says he, ‘ I was once present at a trial of madness, where twenty witnesses swore that the person was as mad as a March hare; and twenty others, that he was as much in his senses as any man in England.—And indeed it was the opinion of most people, that it was only a trick of his relations to rob the poor man of his right.’

‘ Very likely!’ cries the landlady. ‘ I myself knew a poor gentleman who was kept in a mad-house all his life by his family, and they enjoyed his estate; but it did them no good: for though the law gave it them, it was the right of another.’

‘ Pugh!’ cries the clerk, with great contempt, ‘ who hath any right but what the law gives them? If the law gave me the best estate in the country, I should never trouble myself much who had the right.’

‘If it be so,’ says Partridge, ‘*Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*’

My landlord, who had been called out by the arrival of a horseman at the gate, now returned into the kitchen, and with an affrighted countenance cried out, ‘What do you think, gentlemen? The rebels have given the duke the slip, and are got almost to London.—It is certainly true; for a man on horseback just now told me so.’

‘I am glad of it with all my heart,’ cries Partridge; ‘then there will be no fighting in these parts.’

‘I am glad,’ cries the clerk, ‘for a better reason; for I would always have right take place.’

‘Ay, but,’ answered the landlord, ‘I have heard some people say this man hath no right.’

‘I will prove the contrary in a moment,’ cries the clerk; ‘if my father dies seized of a right; do you mind me, seized of a right, I say; doth not that right descend to his son; and doth not one right descend as well another?’

‘But how can he have any right to make us papishes?’ says the landlord.

‘Never fear that,’ cries Partridge. ‘As to the matter of right, the gentleman there hath proved it as clear as the sun; and as to the matter of religion, it is quite out of the case. The papists themselves don’t expect any such thing. A popish priest, whom I know very well, and who is a very honest man, told me upon his word and honour they had no such design.’

‘And another priest, of my acquaintance,’ said the landlady, ‘hath told me the same thing.’



‘ But my husband is always so afraid of papishes. I know a great many papishes that are very honest sort of people, and spend their money very freely ; and it is always a maxim with me, that one man’s money is as good as another’s.’

‘ Very true, mistress,’ said the puppet-show man ; ‘ I don’t care what religion comes, provided the presbyterians are not uppermost ; for they are enemies to puppet-shows.’

‘ And so you would sacrifice your religion to your interest,’ cries the exciseman ; ‘ and are desirous to see popery brought in, are you ?’

‘ Not I, truly,’ answered the other ; ‘ I hate popery as much as any man ; but yet it is a comfort to one, that one should be able to live under it, which I could not do among presbyterians. To be sure every man values his livelihood first ; that must be granted ; and I warrant, if you would confess the truth, you are more afraid of losing your place than any thing else ; but never fear, friend, there will be an excise under another government as well as under this.’

‘ Why, certainly,’ replied the exciseman, ‘ I should be a very ill man, if I did not honour the king, whose bread I eat. That is no more than natural, as a man may say : for what signifies it to me that there would be an excise-office under another government, since my friends would be out, and I could expect no better than to follow them ? No, no, friend, I shall never be bubbled out of my religion, in hopes only of keeping my place under another government ; for I should certainly be no better, and very probably might be worse.’

‘ Why, that is what I say,’ cries the landlord,

‘ whenever folks say who knows what may happen ?  
‘ Odsooks ! should I not be a blockhead to lend  
‘ my money to I know not who, because mayhap  
‘ he may return it again ? I am sure it is safe in  
‘ my own bureau, and there I will keep it.’

The attorney’s clerk had taken a great fancy to the sagacity of Partridge. Whether this proceeded from the great discernment of which the former had into men, as well as things, or whether it arose from the sympathy between their minds ; for they were both truly Jacobites in principle : they now shook hands heartily, and drank bumpers of strong beer to healths which we think proper to bury in oblivion.

These healths were afterwards pledged by all present, and even by my landlord himself, though reluctantly ; but he could not withstand the menaces of the clerk, who swore he would never set his foot within his house again if he refused. The bumpers which were swallowed on this occasion, soon put an end to the conversation. Here, therefore, we will put an end to the chapter.

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## CHAP. VIII.

*In which Fortune seems to have been in a better humour with Jones than we have hitherto seen her.*

As there is no wholesomer, so perhaps there are few stronger, sleeping potions than fatigue. Of this Jones might be said to have taken a very large dose, and it operated very forcibly upon him. He had already slept nine hours, and might, perhaps, have slept longer, had he not

been awakened by a most violent noise at his chamber-door, where the sound of many heavy blows was accompanied with many exclamations of murder. Jones presently leaped from his bed, where he found the master of the puppet-show belabouring the back and ribs of his poor Merry-Andrew, without either mercy or moderation.

Jones instantly interposed on behalf of the suffering party, and pinned the insulting conqueror up to the wall: for the puppet-show man was no more able to contend with Jones, than the poor party-coloured jester had been to contend with this puppet-man.

But though the Merry-Andrew was a little fellow, and not very strong, he had, nevertheless, some choler about him. He, therefore, no sooner found himself delivered from the enemy, than he began to attack him with the only weapon at which he was his equal. From this he first discharged a volley of general abusive words, and thence proceeded to some particular accusations—  
'D—n your bl—d, you rascal,' says he, 'I have not only supported you (for to me you owe all the money you get), but I have saved you from the gallows. Did you not want to rob the lady of her fine riding-habit, no longer ago than yesterday, in the back-lane here? Can you deny that you wished to have her alone in a wood, to strip her, to strip one of the prettiest ladies that ever was seen in the world? And here you have fallen upon me, and have almost murdered me, for doing no harm to a girl as willing as myself, only because she likes me better than you.'

Jones no sooner heard this, than he quitted the master, lying on him at the same time the most

violent injunctions of forbearance from any further insult on the Merry-Andrew; and then, taking the poor wretch with him into his own apartment, he soon learnt tidings of his Sophia, whom the fellow, as he was attending his master with his drum the day before, had seen pass by. He easily prevailed with the lad to show him the exact place, and then, having summoned Partridge, he departed with the utmost expedition.

It was almost eight of the clock before all matters could be got ready for his departure: for Partridge was not in any haste; nor could the reckoning be presently adjusted; and when both these were settled and over, Jones would not quit the place before he had perfectly reconciled all differences between the master and the man.

When this was happily accomplished, he set forwards, and was by the trusty Merry-Andrew conducted to the spot by which Sophia had passed; and then, having handsomely rewarded his conductor, he again pushed on with the utmost eagerness, being highly delighted with the extraordinary manner in which he received his intelligence. Of this Partridge was no sooner acquainted, than he, with great earnestness, began to prophesy, and assured Jones, that he would certainly have good success in the end: for, he said, ‘two such accidents could never have happened to direct him after his mistress, if Providence had not designed to bring them together at last.’ And this was the first time that Jones lent any attention to the superstitious doctrines of his companion.

They had not gone above two miles, when a violent storm of rain overtook them; and, as they

happened to be at the same time in sight of an alehouse, Partridge, with much earnest entreaty, prevailed with Jones to enter, and weather the storm. Hunger is an enemy (if indeed it may be called one) which partakes more of the English than of the French disposition; for though you subdue this never so often, it will always rally again in time; and so it did with Partridge, who was no sooner arrived within the kitchen, than he began to ask the same questions which he had asked the night before. The consequence of this was an excellent cold chine being produced upon the table; upon which not only Partridge, but Jones himself, made a very hearty breakfast, though the latter began to grow again uneasy, as the people of the house could give him no fresh information concerning Sophia.

Their meal being over, Jones was again preparing to sally, notwithstanding the violence of the storm still continued; but Partridge begged heartily for another mug; and at last casting his eyes on a lad at the fire, who had entered into the kitchen, and who at that instant was looking as earnestly at him, he turned suddenly to Jones, and cried, 'Master, give me your hand, a single mug shan't serve the turn this bout. Why, here's more news of Madam Sophia come to town. The boy there, standing by the fire, is the very lad that rode before her. I can swear to my own plaister on his face.'—'Heavens bless you, sir,' cries the boy, 'it is your own plaister, sure enough; I shall have always reason to remember your goodness; for it hath almost cured me.'

At these words Jones started from his chair, and bidding the boy follow him immediately, departed from the kitchen into a private apartment;

for so delicate was he with regard to Sophia, that he never willingly mentioned her name in the presence of many people; and though he had, as it were, from the overflowings of his heart, given Sophia as a toast among the officers, where he thought it was impossible she should be known; yet even there the reader may remember how difficultly he was prevailed upon to mention her surname.

Hard therefore was it, and, perhaps, in the opinion of many sagacious readers, very absurd and monstrous, that he should principally owe his present misfortune to the supposed want of that delicacy with which he so abounded; for, in reality, Sophia was much more offended at the freedoms which she thought (and not without good reason) he had taken with her name and character, than at any freedoms, in which, under his present circumstances, he had indulged himself with the person of another woman; and, to say truth, I believe Honour could never have prevailed on her to leave Upton without her seeing Jones, had it not been for those two strong instances of a levity in his behaviour, so void of respect; and, indeed, so highly inconsistent with any degree of love and tenderness in great and delicate minds.

But so matters fell out, and so I must relate them; and if any reader is shocked at their appearing unnatural, I cannot help it. I must remind such persons, that I am not writing a system, but a history, and I am not obliged to reconcile every matter to the received notions concerning truth and nature. But if this was never so easy to do, perhaps it might be more prudent in me to avoid it. For instance, as the fact at present before us now stands, without

any comment of mine upon it, though it may at first sight offend some readers, yet, upon more mature consideration, it must please all ; for wise and good men may consider, what happened to Jones at Upton as a just punishment for his wickedness, with regard to women, of which it was indeed the immediate consequence ; and silly and bad persons may comfort themselves in their vices, by flattering their own hearts that the characters of men are rather owing to accident than to virtue. Now perhaps the reflections, which we should be here inclined to draw, would alike contradict both these conclusions, and would show that these incidents contribute only to confirm the great, useful, and uncommon doctrine, which it is the purpose of this whole work to inculcate, and which we must not fill up our pages by frequently repeating, as an ordinary parson fills his sermon by repeating his text at the end of every paragraph.

We are contented that it must appear, however unhappily Sophia had erred in her opinion of Jones, she had sufficient reason for her opinion ; since, I believe, every other young lady would, in her situation, have erred in the same manner. Nay, had she followed her lover at this very time, and had entered this very alehouse the moment he was departed from it, she would have found the landlord as well acquainted with her name and person as the wench at Upton had appeared to be. For while Jones was examining his boy in whispers in an inner room, Partridge, who had no such delicacy in his disposition, was in the kitchen very openly catechising the other guide who had attended Mrs. Fitzpatrick ; by which means the landlord, whose ears were open on all such occasions, became perfectly well ac-

quainted with the tumble of Sophia from her horse, &c. with the mistake concerning Jenny Cameron, with the many consequences of the punch, and, in short, with almost every thing which had happened at the inn, whence we dispatched our ladies in a coach and six, when we last took our leave of them.

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## CHAP. IX.

*Containing little more than a few odd observations.*

JONES had been absent a full half-hour, when he returned into the kitchen in a hurry, desiring the landlord to let him know that instant what was to pay. And now the concern which Partridge felt at being obliged to quit the warm chimney-corner, and a cup of excellent liquor, was somewhat compensated by hearing that he was to proceed no farther on foot; for Jones, by golden arguments, had prevailed with the boy to attend him back to the inn whither he had before conducted Sophia; but to this, however, the lad consented, upon condition that the other guide would wait for him at the alehouse; because, as the landlord at Upton was an intimate acquaintance of the landlord at Gloucester, it might some time or other come to the ears of the latter, that his horses had been let to more than one person; and so the boy might be brought to account for money which he wisely intended to put in his own pocket.

We were obliged to mention this circumstance, trifling as it may seem, since it retarded Mr. Jones



a considerable time in his setting out; for the honesty of this latter boy was somewhat high—that is, somewhat high-priced, and would indeed have cost Jones very dear, had not Partridge, who, as we have said, was a very cunning fellow, artfully thrown in half-a-crown, to be spent at that very alehouse, while the boy was waiting for his companion. This half-crown the landlord no sooner got scent of, than he opened after it with such vehement and persuasive outcry, that the boy was soon overcome, and consented to take half a-crown more for his stay. Here we cannot help observing, that as there is so much of policy in the lowest life, great men often overvalue themselves on those refinements in imposture, in which they are frequently excelled by some of the lowest of the human species.

The horses being now produced, Jones directly leaped into the side-saddle, on which his dear Sophia had rid. The lad, indeed, very civilly offered him the use of his; but he chose the side-saddle, probably because it was softer. Partridge, however, though full as effeminate as Jones, could not bear the thoughts of degrading his manhood; he therefore accepted the boy's offer: and now Jones, being mounted on the side-saddle of his Sophia, the boy on that of Mrs. Honour, and Partridge bestriding the third horse, they set forwards on their journey, and within four hours arrived at the inn where the reader hath already spent so much time. Partridge was in very high spirits during the whole way, and often mentioned to Jones the many good omens of his future success, which had lately befriended him; and which the reader, without being the least superstitious, must allow to have been peculiarly fortunate. Partridge was moreover bet-

ter pleased with the present pursuit of his companion, than he had been with his pursuit of glory; and from these very omens, which assured the pedagogue of success, he likewise first acquired a clear idea of the amour between Jones and Sophia; to which he had before given very little attention, as he had originally taken a wrong scent concerning the reasons of Jones's departure: and as to what happened at Upton, he was too much frightened just before and after his leaving that place, to draw any other conclusions from thence, than that poor Jones was a downright madman;—a conceit which was not at all disagreeable to the opinion he before had of his extraordinary wildness, of which, he thought, his behaviour on their quitting Gloucester so well justified all the accounts he had formerly received. He was now, however, pretty well satisfied with his present expedition, and henceforth began to conceive much worthier sentiments of his friend's understanding.

The clock had just struck three when they arrived, and Jones immediately bespoke post-horses; but unluckily there was not a horse to be procured in the whole place; which the reader will not wonder at, when he considers the hurry in which the whole nation, and especially this part of it, was at this time engaged, when expresses were passing and repassing every hour of the day and night.

Jones endeavoured all he could to prevail with his former guide to escort him to Coventry; but he was inexorable. While he was arguing with the boy in the inn-yard, a person came up to him, and, saluting him by his name, inquired how all the good family did in Somersetshire; and now Jones, casting his eyes upon this person,

presently discovered him to be Mr. Dowling the lawyer, with whom he had dined at Gloucester, and with much courtesy returned his salutation.

Dowling very earnestly pressed Mr. Jones to go no further that night; and backed his solicitations with many unanswerable arguments, such as, that it was almost dark, that the roads were very dirty, and that he would be able to travel much better by day-light, with many others equally good, some of which Jones had probably suggested to himself before; but as they were then ineffectual, so they were still; and he continued resolute in his design, even though he should be obliged to set out on foot.

When the good attorney found he could not prevail on Jones to stay, he as strenuously applied himself to persuade the guide to accompany him. He urged many motives to induce him to undertake this short journey, and at last concluded with saying, 'Do you think the gentlemen won't very well reward you for your trouble?'

Two to one are odds at every other thing, as well as at foot-ball. But the advantage which this united force hath in persuasion or entreaty, must have been visible to a curious observer; for he must have often seen, that when a father, a master, a wife, or any other person in authority, have stoutly adhered to a denial against all the reasons which a single man could produce, they have afterwards yielded to the repetition of the same sentiments by a second or third person, who hath undertaking the cause without attempting to advance any thing new in its behalf. And hence, perhaps, proceeds the phrase of seconding an argument or a motion, and the great consequence this is of in all assemblies of public debate. Hence,

likewise, probably it is, that in our courts of law we often hear a learned gentleman (generally a serjeant) repeating for an hour together what another learned gentleman, who spoke just before him, had been saying.

Instead of accounting for this, we shall proceed in our usual manner to exemplify it in the conduct of the lad above mentioned, who submitted to the persuasions of Mr. Dowling, and promised once more to admit Jones into his side-saddle; but insisted on first giving the poor creatures a good bait, saying, they had travelled a great way, and been rid very hard. Indeed this caution of the boy was needless; for Jones, notwithstanding his hurry and impatience, would have ordered this of himself; for he by no means agreed with the opinion of those who consider animals as mere machines, and when they bury their spurs in the belly of their horse, imagine the spur and the horse to have an equal capacity of feeling pain.

While the beasts were eating their corn, or rather were supposed to eat it (for as the boy was taking care of himself in the kitchen, the hostler took great care that his corn should not be consumed in the stable), Mr. Jones, at the earnest desire of Mr. Dowling, accompanied that gentleman into his room, where they sat down together over a bottle of wine.

## CHAP. X.

*In which Mr. Jones and Mr. Dowling drink a bottle together.*

MR. Dowling, pouring out a glass of wine, named the health of the good Squire Allworthy; adding, 'If you please, sir, we will likewise remember his nephew and heir, the young squire: Come, sir, here's Mr. Blifil to you, a very pretty young gentleman; and who, I dare swear, will hereafter make a very considerable figure in his country. I have a borough for him myself in my eye.'

'Sir,' answered Jones, 'I am convinced you don't intend to affront me, so I shall not resent it; but, I promise you, you have joined two persons very improperly together; for one is the glory of the human species, and the other is a rascal, who dishonours the name of man.'

Dowling stared at this. He said, 'He thought both the gentlemen had a very unexceptionable character. As for Squire Allworthy himself,' says he, 'I never had the happiness to see him; but all the world talks of his goodness. And, indeed, as to the young gentleman, I never saw him but once, when I carried him the news of the loss of his mother; and then I was so hurried, and drove and tore with the multiplicity of business, that I had hardly time to converse with him; but he looked so like a very honest gentleman, and behaved himself so prettily, that I protest I never was more delighted with any gentleman since I was born.'

'I don't wonder,' answered Jones, 'that he

‘ should impose upon you in so short an acquaintance; for he hath the cunning of the devil himself, and you may live with him many years without discovering him. I was bred up with him from my infancy, and we were hardly ever asunder; but it is very lately only, that I have discovered half the villany which is in him. I own I never greatly liked him. I thought he wanted that generosity of spirit, which is the sure foundation of all that is great and noble in human nature. I saw a selfishness in him long ago, which I despised; but it is lately, very lately, that I have found him capable of the basest and blackest designs; for, indeed, I have at last found out, that he hath taken an advantage of the openness of my own temper, and hath concerted the deepest project, by a long train of wicked artifice, to work my ruin, which at last he hath effected.’

‘ Ay! ay!’ cries Dowling; ‘ I protest, then, it is a pity such a person should inherit the great estate of your uncle Allworthy.’

‘ Alas, sir,’ cries Jones, ‘ you do me an honour to which I have no title. It is true, indeed, his goodness once allowed me the liberty of calling him by a much nearer name; but as this was only a voluntary act of goodness, I can complain of no injustice when he thinks proper to deprive me of this honour; since the loss cannot be more unmerited than the gift originally was. I assure you, sir, I am no relation of Mr. Allworthy; and if the world, who are incapable of setting a true value on his virtue, should think, in his behaviour to me, he hath dealt hardly by a relation, they do an injustice to the best of men; for I—but I ask your pardon, I shall trouble you with no particulars

‘relating to myself; only as you seemed to think me a relation of Mr. Allworthy, I thought proper to set you right in a matter that might draw some censures upon him, which I promise you I would rather lose my life, than give occasion to.’

‘I protest, sir,’ says Dowling, ‘you talk very much like a man of honour; but instead of giving me any trouble, I protest it would give me great pleasure to know how you came to be thought a relation of Mr. Allworthy’s, if you are not. Your horses won’t be ready this half hour, and as you have sufficient opportunity, I wish you would tell me how all that happened; for I protest it seems very surprising that you should pass for a relation of a gentleman, without being so.’

Jones, who in the compliance of his disposition (though not in his prudence) a little resembled his lovely Sophia, was easily prevailed on to satisfy Mr. Dowling’s curiosity, by relating the history of his birth and education, which he did, like Othello,

—Even from his boyish years,  
To th’ very moment he was bade to tell:

the which to hear, Dowling, like Desdemona, did seriously incline:

He swore ’twas strange, ’twas passing strange;  
’Twas pitiful, ’twas wond’rous pitiful!

Mr. Dowling was indeed very greatly affected with this relation; for he had not divested himself of humanity by being an attorney. Indeed, nothing is more unjust than to carry our prejudices

against a profession into private life, and to borrow our idea of a man from our opinion of his calling. Habit, it is true, lessens the horror of those actions which the profession makes necessary, and consequently habitual; but, in all other instances, nature works in men of all professions alike; nay, perhaps, even more strongly with those who give her, as it were, a holiday, when they are following their ordinary business. A butcher, I make no doubt, would feel compunction at the slaughter of a fine horse; and though a surgeon can conceive no pain in cutting off a limb, I have known him compassionate a man in a fit of the gout. The common hangman, who hath stretched the necks of hundreds, is known to have trembled at his first operation on a head: and the very professors of human bloodshedding, who in their trade of war butcher thousands, not only of their fellow professors, but often of women and children, without remorse; even these, I say, in times of peace, when drums and trumpets are laid aside, often lay aside all their ferocity, and become very gentle members of civil society. In the same manner an attorney may feel all the miseries and distresses of his fellow creatures, provided he happens not to be concerned against them.

Jones, as the reader knows, was yet unacquainted with the very black colours in which he had been represented to Mr. Allworthy; and as to other matters, he did not show them in the most disadvantageous light; for though he was unwilling to cast any blame on his former friend and patron; yet he was not very desirous of heaping too much upon himself. Dowling therefore observed, and not without reason, that very ill offices must have been done him by some body:



‘For certainly,’ cries he, ‘the squire would never have disinherited you only for a few faults, which any young gentleman might have committed. Indeed, I cannot properly say disinherited; for to be sure by law you cannot claim as heir. That’s certain; that nobody need go to counsel for. Yet when a gentleman had in a manner adopted you thus as his own son, you might reasonably have expected some very considerable part, if not the whole; nay, if you had expected the whole, I should not have blamed you: for certainly all men are for getting as much as they can, and they are not to be blamed on that account.’

‘Indeed you wrong me,’ said Jones; ‘I should have been contented with very little: I never had any view upon Mr. Allworthy’s fortune; nay, I believe, I may truly say, I never once considered what he could or might give me. This I solemnly declare, if he had done a prejudice to his nephew in my favour, I would have undone it again. I had rather enjoy my own mind than the fortune of another man. What is the poor pride arising from a magnificent house, a numerous equipage, a splendid table, and from all the other advantages or appearances of fortune, compared to the warm, solid content, the swelling satisfaction, the thrilling transports, and the exulting triumphs, which a good mind enjoys, in the contemplation of a generous virtuous, noble, benevolent action? I envy not Blifil in the prospect of his wealth; nor shall I envy him in the possession of it. I would not think myself a rascal half an hour, to exchange situations. I believe, indeed, Mr. Blifil suspected me of the views you mention; and I suppose these suspicions, as they arose from the

‘ baseness of his own heart, so they occasioned  
 ‘ his baseness to me. But, I thank Heaven, I  
 ‘ know, I feel—I feel my innocence, my  
 ‘ friend; and I would not part with that feeling  
 ‘ for the world. For as long as I know I have  
 ‘ never done, nor even designed, an injury to any  
 ‘ being whatever,

*Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis  
 Arbor æstiva recreatur aura,  
 Quod latus mundi nebulæ, malusque  
 Jupiter urget.*

*Pone, sub curru nimium propinqui  
 Solis in terra dominibus negata;  
 Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,  
 Dulce loquentem.\**

He then filled a bumper of wine, and drank it off to the health of his dear Lalage; and, filling Dowling’s glass likewise up to the brim, insisted on his pledging him. ‘ Why then, here’s Miss Lalage’s health with all my heart,’ cries Dowling. ‘ I have heard her toasted often, I protest, though I never saw her; but they say she’s extremely handsome.’

Though the Latin was not the only part of this speech which Dowling did not perfectly under-

• Place me where never summer breeze  
 Unbinds the glebe, or warms the trees;  
 Where ever low’ring clouds appear,  
 And angry Jove deforms th’ inclement year.

Place me beneath the burning ray,  
 Where rolls the rapid car of day;  
 Love and the nymph shall charm my toils,  
 The nymph who sweetly speaks, and sweetly smiles.

MR. FRANCIS.

stand; yet there was somewhat in it that made a very strong impression upon him. And though he endeavoured by winking, nodding, sneering, and grinning, to hide the impression from Jones (for we are as often ashamed of thinking right as of thinking wrong), it is certain he secretly approved as much of his sentiments as he understood, and really felt a very strong impulse of compassion for him. But we may possibly take some other opportunity of commenting upon this, especially if we should happen to meet Mr. Dowling any more in the course of our history. At present we are obliged to take our leave of that gentleman a little abruptly, in imitation of Mr. Jones; who was no sooner informed, by Partridge, that his horses were ready, than he deposited his reckoning, wished his companion a good night, mounted, and set forward towards Coventry, though the night was dark, and it just then began to rain very hard.

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## CHAP. XI.

*The disasters which befel Jones on his departure for Coventry; with the sage remarks of Partridge.*

No road can be plainer than that from the place where they now were to Coventry; and though neither Jones, nor Partridge, nor the guide, had ever travelled it before, it would have been almost impossible to have missed their way, had it not been for the two reasons mentioned in the conclusion of the last chapter.

These two circumstances, however, happening

both unfortunately to intervene, our travellers deviated into a much less frequented track; and after riding full six miles, instead of arriving at the stately spires of Coventry, they found themselves still in a very dirty lane, where they saw no symptoms of approaching the suburbs of a large city.

Jones now declared that they must certainly have lost their way; but this the guide insisted upon was impossible;—a word which, in common conversation, is often used to signify not only improbable, but often what is really very likely, and, sometimes, what hath certainly happened: an hyperbolical violence, like that which is so frequently offered to the words infinite and eternal; by the former of which it is usual to express a distance of half a yard, and by the latter, a duration of five minutes. And thus it is as usual to assert the impossibility of losing what is already actually lost. This was, in fact, the case at present; for notwithstanding all the confident assertions of the lad to the contrary, it is certain they were no more in the right road to Coventry, than the fraudulent, gríping, cruel, canting, miser is in the right road to Heaven.

It is not, perhaps, easy for the reader, who hath never been in those circumstances, to imagine the horror with which darkness, rain, and wind, fill persons who have lost their way in the night; and who, consequently, have not the pleasant prospect of warm fires, dry clothes, and other refreshments, to support their minds in struggling with the inclemencies of the weather. A very imperfect idea of this horror will, however, serve sufficiently to account for the conceits which now filled the head of Partridge, and which we shall presently be obliged to open.

Jones grew more and more positive that they were out of their road ; and the boy himself, at last, acknowledged he believed they were not in the right road to Coventry ; though he affirmed, at the same time, it was impossible they should have missed the way. But Partridge was of a different opinion. He said, ‘ When they first set out, he imagined some mischief or other would happen.—Did not you observe, sir,’ said he to Jones, ‘ that old woman who stood at the door just as you was taking horse ? I wish you had given her a small matter, with all my heart ; for she said then you might repent it ; and at that very instant it began to rain, and the wind hath continued rising ever since. Whatever some people may think, I am very certain it is in the power of witches to raise the wind whenever they please. I have seen it happen very often in my time ; and, if ever I saw a witch in all my life, that old woman was certainly one. I thought so to myself at that very time ; and if I had had any halfpence in my pocket, I would have given her some : for to be sure it is always good to be charitable to those sort of people, for fear what may happen ; and many a person hath lost his cattle by saving a half-penny.’

Jones, though he was horridly vexed at the delay which this mistake was likely to occasion in his journey, could not help smiling at the superstition of his friend, whom an accident now greatly confirmed in his opinion. ‘ This was a tumble from his horse ; by which, however, he received no other injury than what the dirt conferred on his clothes.’

Partridge had no sooner recovered his legs, than he appealed to his fall, as conclusive evidence of

all he had asserted; but Jones, finding he was unhurt, answered with a smile: 'This witch of yours, Partridge, is a most ungrateful jade, and doth not, I find, distinguish her friends from others in her resentment. If the old lady had been angry with me for neglecting her, I don't see why she should tumble you from your horse, after all the respect you have expressed for her.'

'It is ill jesting,' cries Partridge, 'with people who have power to do these things; for they are often very malicious. I remember a farrier, who provoked one of them, by asking her, when the time she had bargained with the devil for would be out; and within three months from that very day one of his best cows was drowned. Nor was she satisfied with that; for a little time afterwards he lost a barrel of his best drink: for the old witch pulled out the spigot, and let it run all over the cellar the very first evening he had tapped it to make merry with some of his neighbours. In short, nothing ever thrived with him afterwards; for she worried the poor man so, that he took to drinking; and in a year or two his stock was seized, and he and his family are now come to the parish.'

The guide, and perhaps his horse too, were both so attentive to this discourse, that, either through want of care, or by the malice of the witch, they were now both sprawling in the dirt.

Partridge entirely imputed this fall, as he had done his own, to the same cause. He told Mr. Jones, 'it would certainly be his turn next; and earnestly entreated him to return back, and find out the old woman, and pacify her. We shall very soon,' added he, 'reach the inn; for though we have seemed to go forward, I am very certain we are in the identical place in which we

‘ were an hour ago; and I dare swear, if it was day-light, we might now see the inn we set out from.’

Instead of returning any answer to this sage advice, Jones was entirely attentive to what had happened to the boy, who received no other hurt than what had before befallen Partridge, and which his clothes very easily bore, as they had been for many years inured to the like. He soon regained his side-saddle, and, by the hearty curses and blows which he bestowed on his horse, quickly satisfied Mr. Jones that no harm was done.

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## CHAP. XII.

*Relates that Mr. Jones continued his journey, contrary to the advice of Partridge, with what happened on that occasion.*

**T**HEY now discovered a light at some distance, to the great pleasure of Jones, and to the no small terror of Partridge, who firmly believed himself to be bewitched, and that this light was a Jack with a Lantern, or somewhat more mischievous.

But how were these fears increased, when, as they approached nearer to this light (or lights, as they now appeared), they heard a confused sound of human voices; of singing, laughing, and hallooing, together with a strange noise that seemed to proceed from some instruments; but could hardly be allowed the name of music! indeed, to favour a little the opinion of Partridge, it might very well be called music bewitched.

It is impossible to conceive a much greater degree of horror than what now seized on Par-

tridge ; the contagion of which had reached the post-boy, who had been very attentive to many things that the other had uttered. He now, therefore, joined in petitioning Jones to return ; saying, he firmly believed what Partridge had just before said, that though the horses seemed to go on, they had not moved a step forwards during at least the last half-hour.

Jones could not help smiling in the midst of his vexation, at the fears of these poor fellows. ‘ Either we advance,’ says he, ‘ towards the lights, or the lights have advanced towards us ; for we are now at a very little distance from them ; but how can either of you be afraid of a set of people who appear only to be merry-making ?’

‘ Merry-making, sir,’ cries Partridge ; ‘ who could be merry-making at this time of night, and in such a place, and such weather ? They can be nothing but ghosts, or witches, or some evil spirits or other, that’s certain.’

‘ Let them be what they will,’ cries Jones, ‘ I am resolved to go up to them, and inquire the way to Coventry. All witches, Partridge, are not such ill-natured hags as that we had the misfortune to meet with last.’

‘ O Lord, sir,’ cries Partridge, ‘ there is no knowing what humour they will be in ; to be sure it is always best to be civil to them ; but what if we should meet with something worse than witches, with evil spirits themselves ?—— Pray, sir, be advised ; pray, sir, do. If you had read so many terrible accounts as I have of these matters, you would not be so fool-hardy.——The Lord knows whither we have got already, or whither we are going ; for sure such darkness was never seen upon earth, and



‘ I question whether it can be darker in the other world.’

Jones put forwards as fast he could, notwithstanding all these hints and cautions, and poor Partridge was obliged to follow : for though he hardly dared to advance, he dared still less to stay behind by himself.

At length they arrived at the place whence the lights and different noises had issued. This Jones perceived to be no other than a barn, where a great number of men and women were assembled, and diverting themselves with much apparent jollity.

Jones no sooner appeared before the great doors of the barn, which were open, than a masculine and very rough voice from within demanded, who was there ?—To which Jones gently answered, a friend ! and immediately asked the road to Coventry.

‘ If you are a friend,’ cries another of the men in the barn, ‘ you had better alight till the ‘ storm is over :’ (for indeed it was now more violent than ever) : ‘ you are very welcome to ‘ put up your horse ; for there is sufficient room ‘ for him at one end of the barn.’

‘ You are very obliging,’ returned Jones ; ‘ and I will accept your offer for a few minutes, ‘ whilst the rain continues ; and here are two ‘ more, who will be glad of the same favour.’ This was accorded with more good-will than it was accepted : for Partridge would rather have submitted to the utmost inclemency of the weather, than have trusted to the clemency of those whom he took for hobgoblins ; and the poor post-boy was now infected with the same apprehensions ; but they were both obliged to follow the example of Jones ; the one because he durst

not leave his horse, and the other because he feared nothing so much as being left by himself.

Had this history been writ in the days of superstition, I should have had too much compassion for the reader to have left him so long in suspense, whether Beelzebub or Satan was about actually to appear in person, with all his hellish retinue; but as these doctrines are at present very unfortunate, and have but few, if any, believers, I have not been much aware of conveying any such terrors. To say truth, the whole furniture of the infernal regions hath long been appropriated by the managers of playhouses, who seem lately to have lain them by as rubbish, capable only of affecting the upper gallery; a place in which few of our readers ever sit.

However, though we do not suspect raising any great terror on this occasion, we have reason to fear some other apprehensions may here arise in our reader, into which we would not willingly betray him; I mean, that we are going to take a voyage into fairy-land, and to introduce a set of beings into our history, which scarce any one was ever childish enough to believe, though many have been foolish enough to spend their time in writing and reading their adventures.

To prevent, therefore, any such suspicions, so prejudicial to the credit of an historian, who professes to draw his materials from nature only, we shall now proceed to acquaint the reader who these people were, whose sudden appearance had struck such terrors into Partridge, had more than half frightened the post-boy, and had a little surprised even Mr. Jones himself.

The people then assembled in this barn were no other than a company of Egyptians, or, as

they are vulgarly called, Gypsies; and they were now celebrating the wedding of one of their society.

It is impossible to conceive a happier set of people than appeared to be here met together. The utmost mirth, indeed, showed itself in every countenance; nor was their ball totally void of all order and decorum. Perhaps it had more than a country assembly is sometimes conducted with: for these people are subject to a formal government and laws of their own, and all pay obedience to one great magistrate, whom they call their king.

Greater plenty, likewise, was no where to be seen, than what flourished in this barn. Here was, indeed, no nicety nor elegance, nor did the keen appetite of the guests require any. Here was good store of bacon, fowls, and mutton, to which every one present provided better sauce himself, than the best and dearest French cook can prepare.

Æneas is not described under more consternation in the temple of Juno,

*Dum stupet obtutuque hæret defixus in uno,*

than was our hero at what he saw in this barn. While he was looking every where round him with astonishment, a venerable person approached him with many friendly salutations, rather of too hearty a kind to be called courtly. This was no other than the king of the Gypsies himself. He was very little distinguished in dress from his subjects, nor had he any regalia of majesty to support his dignity; and yet there seemed (as Mr. Jones said) to be somewhat in his air which denoted authority, and inspired the beholders

with an idea of awe and respect ; though all this was perhaps imaginary in Jones ; and the truth may be, that such ideas are incident to power, and almost inseparable from it.

There was somewhat in the open countenance and courteous behaviour of Jones, which, being accompanied with much comeliness of person, greatly recommenced him at first sight to every beholder. These were, perhaps, a little heightened in the present instance, by that profound respect which he paid to the king of the Gypsies, the moment he was acquainted with his dignity, and which was the sweeter to his Gypscian majesty, as he was not used to receive such homage from any but his own subjects.

The king ordered a table to be spread with the choicest of their provisions, for his accommodation ; and, having placed himself at his right-hand, his majesty began to discourse with our hero in the following manner :

‘ Me doubt not, sir, but you have often seen  
 ‘ some of my people, who are what you call de  
 ‘ parties detache ; for dey go about every where :  
 ‘ but me fancy you imagine not we be so considerable  
 ‘ body as we be ; and may be you will  
 ‘ be surprise more, when you hear de Gypsy be  
 ‘ as orderly and well govern people as any upon  
 ‘ face of de earth.

‘ Me have honour, as me say, to be deir king,  
 ‘ and no monarch can do boast of more dutiful  
 ‘ subject, ne no more affectionate. How far me  
 ‘ deserve deir good-will, me no say ; but dis me  
 ‘ can say, dat me never design any ting but to do  
 ‘ dem good. Me sall no do boast of dat neider :  
 ‘ for what can me do oderwise dan consider of de  
 ‘ good of dose poor people, who go about all day  
 ‘ to give me always de best of what dey get ?

‘ Dey love and honour me darefore, because me  
‘ do love and take care of dem ; dat is all, me  
‘ know no oder reason.

‘ About a tousand or two tousand year ago,  
‘ me cannot tell to a year or two, as can neider  
‘ read nor write, dere was a great what you call,  
‘ —a volution among de Gypsy ; for dere was de  
‘ lord Gypsy in dose days ; and dese lord did  
‘ quarrel vid one anoder about de place ; but de  
‘ king of de Gypsy did demolish dem all, and  
‘ made all his subject equal vid each oder ; and  
‘ since dat time dey have agree very well : for dey  
‘ no tink of being king, and may be it be better  
‘ for dem as dey be ; for me assure you it be ver  
‘ troublesome ting to be king, and always to do  
‘ justice : me have often wish to be de private  
‘ Gypsy, when me have been forced to punish my  
‘ dear friend and relation ; for dough we never  
‘ put to death, our punishments be ver severe.  
‘ Dey make de Gypsy ashamed of demselves, and  
‘ dat be ver terrible punishment ; me have scarce  
‘ ever known de Gypsy so punish do harm any  
‘ more.’

The king then proceeded to express some wonder that there was no such punishment as shame in other governments. Upon which Jones assured him to the contrary ; for that there were many crimes for which shame was inflicted by the English laws ; and that it was indeed one consequence of all punishment. ‘ Dat be ver ‘ strange,’ said the king : ‘ for me know and ‘ hears good deal of your people, dough me no ‘ live among dem ; and me have often hear dat ‘ sham is de consequence and de cause too of ‘ many of your rewards. Are your rewards and ‘ punishments den de same ting ?’

While his majesty was thus discoursing with

Jones, a sudden uproar arose in the barn, and, as it seems, upon this occasion: the courtesy of these people had by degrees removed all the apprehensions of Partridge, and he was prevailed upon not only to stuff himself with their food, but to taste some of their liquors, which by degrees entirely expelled all fear from his composition, and in its stead introduced much more agreeable sensations.

A young female Gypsy, more remarkable for her wit than her beauty, had decoyed the honest fellow aside, pretending to tell his fortune. Now, when they were alone together in a remote part of the barn, whether it proceeded from the strong liquor, which is never so apt to inflame inordinate desire as after moderate fatigue; or whether the fair Gypsy herself threw aside the delicacy and decency of her sex, and tempted the youth Partridge with express solicitations; but they were discovered in a very improper manner by the husband of the Gypsy, who, from jealousy, it seems, had kept a watchful eye over his wife, and had dogged her to the place, where he found her in the arms of her gallant.

To the great confusion of Jones, Partridge was now hurried before the king; who heard the accusation, and likewise the culprit's defence, which was indeed very trifling: for the poor fellow was confounded by the plain evidence which appeared against him, and had very little to say for himself. His majesty, then, turning towards Jones, said, 'Sir, you have hear what dey say; what punishment do you tink your man de-serve?'

Jones answered, 'He was sorry for what had

‘happened, and that Partridge should make the husband all the amends in his power :’ he said, ‘he had very little money about him at that time ;’ and, putting his hand into his pocket, offered the fellow a guinea. To which he immediately answered, ‘He hoped his honour would not think of giving him less than five.’

This sum, after some altercation, was reduced to two ; and Jones, having stipulated for the full forgiveness of both Partridge and the wife, was going to pay the money ; when his majesty, restraining his hand, turned to the witness, and asked him, ‘At what time he had discovered the criminals ?’ To which he answered, ‘That he had been desired by the husband to watch the motions of his wife from her first speaking to the stranger, and that he had never lost sight of her afterwards till the crime had been committed.’ The king then asked, ‘If the husband was with him all that time in his lurking-place ?’ To which he answered in the affirmative. His Egyptian majesty then addressed himself to the husband as follows : ‘Me be sorry to see any Gypsy dat have no more honour dan to sell de honour of his wife for money. If you had de love for your wife, you would have prevented dis matter, and not endeavour to make her de whore dat you might discover her. Me do order, dat you have no money given you, for you deserve punishment, not reward : me do order, derefore, dat you be de infamous Gypsy, and do wear a pair of horns upon your forehead for one month ; and dat your wife be called de whore, and pointed at all dat time ; for you be de infamous Gypsy, but she be no less de infamous whore.’

The Gypsies immediately proceeded to execute the sentence, and left Jones and Partridge alone with his majesty.

Jones greatly applauded the justness of the sentence; upon which the king, turning to him, said, 'Me believe you be surprise: for me suppose you have ver bad opinion of my people; me suppose you tink us all de tieves.'

'I must confess, sir,' said Jones, 'I have not heard so favourable an account of them as they seem to deserve.'

'Me vil tell you,' said the king, 'how the difference is between you and us. My people rob your people, and your people rob one anoder.'

Jones afterwards proceeded very gravely to sing forth the happiness of those subjects who live under such a magistrate.

Indeed, their happiness appears to have been so complete, that we are aware lest some advocate for arbitrary power should hereafter quote the case of those people, as an instance of the great advantages which attend that government above all others.

And here we will make a concession, which would not perhaps have been expected from us, that no limited form of government is capable of rising to the same degree of perfection, or of producing the same benefits to society with this. Mankind have never been so happy, as when the greatest part of the then known world was under the dominion of a single master; and this state of their felicity continued during the reigns of five successive princes.\* This was the true æra of the golden age, and the only golden age which ever

\* Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, and the two Antonini.



had any existence, unless in the warm imaginations of the poets, from the expulsion from Eden down to this day.

In reality, I know but of one solid objection to absolute monarchy; the only defect in which excellent constitution seems to be, the difficulty of finding any man adequate to the office of an absolute monarch: for this indispensably requires three qualities very difficult, as it appears from history, to be found in princely natures: First, a sufficient quantity of moderation in the prince, to be contented with all the power which is possible for him to have. 2dly, Enough of wisdom to know his own happiness. And, 3dly, Goodness sufficient to support the happiness of others. when not only compatible with, but instrumental to, his own.

Now, if an absolute monarch, with all these great and rare qualifications, should be allowed capable of conferring the greatest good on society, it must be surely granted, on the contrary, that absolute power, vested in the hands of one who is deficient in them all, is likely to be attended with no less a degree of evil.

In short, our own religion furnishes us with adequate ideas of the blessing, as well as curse, which may attend absolute power. The pictures of heaven and of hell will place a very lively image of both before our eyes; for though the prince of the latter can have no power but what he originally derives from the omnipotent Sovereign in the former; yet it plainly appears from scripture, that absolute power in his infernal dominions is granted to their diabolical ruler. This is, indeed, the only absolute power which can by scripture be derived from Heaven. If, therefore, the several tyrannies upon earth can prove any

title to a divine authority, it must be derived from this original grant to the prince of darkness; and these subordinate deputations must consequently come immediately from him whose stamp they so expressly bear.

To conclude; as the examples of all ages show us that mankind in general desire power only to do harm, and, when they obtain it, use it for no other purpose, it is not consonant with even the least degree of prudence to hazard an alteration, where our hopes are poorly kept in countenance by only two or three exceptions out of a thousand instances to alarm our fears. In this case it will be much wiser to submit to a few inconveniences arising from the dispassionate deafness of laws, than to remedy them by applying to the passionate open ears of a tyrant.

Nor can the example of the Gypsies, though possibly they may have long been happy under this form of government, be here urged; since we must remember the very material respect in which they differ from all other people, and to which, perhaps, this their happiness is entirely owing, namely, that they have no false honours among them; and that they look on shame as the most grievous punishment in the world.

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## CHAP. XIII.

### *A dialogue between Jones and Partridge.*

**T**HE honest lovers of liberty will, we doubt not, pardon that long digression into which we were led at the close of the last chapter, to prevent our history from being applied to the use of the most

pernicious doctrine which priestcraft had ever the wickedness or the impudence to preach.

We will now proceed with Mr. Jones, who, when the storm was over, took leave of his Egyptian majesty, after many thanks for his courteous behaviour and kind entertainment, and set out for Coventry; to which place (for it was still dark) a Gypsy was ordered to conduct him.

Jones having, by reason of his deviation, travelled eleven miles instead of six, and most of those through very execrable roads, where no expedition could have been made in quest of a midwife, did not arrive at Coventry till near twelve. Nor could he possibly get again into the saddle till past two; for post-horses were now not easy to get; nor were the hostler or post-boy in half so great a hurry as himself, but chose rather to imitate the tranquil disposition of Partridge; who, being denied the nourishment of sleep, took all opportunities to supply its place with every other kind of nourishment, and was never better pleased than when he arrived at an inn, nor ever more dissatisfied than when he was again forced to leave it.

Jones now travelled post: we will follow him, therefore, according to our custom, and to the rules of Longinus, in the same manner. From Coventry he arrived at Daventry, from Daventry at Stratford, and from Stratford at Dunstable, whither he came the next day a little after noon, and within a few hours after Sophia had left it; and though he was obliged to stay here longer than he wished, while a smith, with great deliberation, shod the post-horse he was to ride, he doubted not but to overtake his Sophia before she should set out from St. Albans; at which place he

concluded, and very reasonably, that his lordship would stop and dine.

And had he been right in this conjecture, he most probably would have overtaken his angel at the aforesaid place; but unluckily my lord had appointed a dinner to be prepared for him at his own house in London, and, in order to enable him to reach that place in proper time, he had ordered a relay of horses to meet him at St. Albans. When Jones therefore arrived there, he was informed that the coach and six had set out two hours before.

If fresh post-horses had been now ready, as they were not, it seemed so apparently impossible to overtake the coach before it reached London, that Partridge thought he had now a proper opportunity to remind his friend of a matter which he seemed entirely to have forgotten; what this was the reader will guess, when we inform him that Jones had eat nothing more than one poached egg since he had left the alehouse where he had first met the guide returning from Sophia; for with the Gypsies, he had feasted only his understanding.

The landlord so entirely agreed with the opinion of Mr. Partridge, that he no sooner heard the latter desire his friend to stay and dine, than he very readily put in his word, and retracting his promise before given of furnishing the horses immediately, he assured Mr. Jones he would lose no time in bespeaking a dinner, which, he said, could be got ready sooner than it was possible to get the horses up from grass, and to prepare them for their journey by a feed of corn.

Jones was at length prevailed on, chiefly by the latter argument of the landlord: and now a joint of mutton was put down to the fire. While

this was preparing, Partridge, being admitted into the same apartment with his friend or master, began to harangue in the following manner:

‘Certainly, sir, if ever man deserved a young lady; you deserve young Madam Western; for what a vast quantity of love must a man have, to be able to live upon it without any other food, as you do? I am positive I have eat thirty times as much within these last twenty-four hours as your honour, and yet I am almost famished; for nothing makes a man so hungry as travelling, especially in this cold raw weather. And yet I can’t tell how it is, but your honour is seemingly in perfect good health, and you never looked better nor fresher in your life. It must be certainly love that you live upon.’

‘And a very rich diet too, Partridge,’ answered Jones. ‘But did not fortune send me an excellent dainty yesterday? Dost thou imagine I cannot live more than twenty-four hours on this dear pocket-book?’

‘Undoubtedly,’ cries Partridge, ‘there is enough in that pocket-book to purchase many a good meal. Fortune sent it to your honour very opportunely for present use, as your honour’s money must be almost out by this time.’

‘What do you mean?’ answered Jones; ‘I hope you don’t imagine that I should be dishonest enough, even if it belonged to any other person, besides Miss Western——’

‘Dishonest!’ replied Partridge, ‘Heaven forbid I should wrong your honour so much; but where’s the dishonesty in borrowing a little for present spending, since you will be so well able to pay the lady hereafter? No, indeed, I would have your honour pay it again, as soon as it is

' convenient, by all means; but where can be  
 ' the harm in making use of it now you want it.  
 ' Indeed, if it belonged to a poor body, it would  
 ' be another thing; but so great a lady to be sure  
 ' can never want it, especially now as she is along  
 ' with a lord, who, it can't be doubted, will let  
 ' her have whatever she hath need of. Besides,  
 ' if she should want a little, she can't want the  
 ' whole, therefore I would give her a little; but  
 ' I would be hanged before I mentioned the hav-  
 ' ing found it at first, and before I got some  
 ' money of my own; for London, I have heard,  
 ' is the very worst of places to be in without  
 ' money. Indeed, if I had not known to whom  
 ' it belonged, I might have thought it was the de-  
 ' vil's money, and have been afraid to use it; but  
 ' as you know otherwise, and came honestly by  
 ' it, it would be an affront to fortune to part  
 ' with it all again, at the very time when you  
 ' want it most: you can hardly expect she should  
 ' ever do you such another good turn; for *for-*  
 ' *tuna nunquam perpetuo est bona*. You will do  
 ' as you please, notwithstanding all I say; but,  
 ' for my part, I would be hanged before I men-  
 ' tioned a word of the matter.'

' By what I can see, Partridge,' cries Jones,  
 ' hanging is a matter *non longè alienum à scævolarum*  
 ' *studiis*.'—' You should say *alienus*,' says Par-  
 ' tridge.—' I remember the passagc; it is an ex-  
 ' ample under *communis, alienus, immunitis, variis*  
 ' *casibus serviunt*.'—' If you do remember it,'  
 ' cries Jones, ' I find you don't understand it; but  
 ' I tell thee, friend, in plain English, that he  
 ' who finds another's property, and wilfully de-  
 ' tains it from the known owner, deserves, *in*  
 ' *foro conscientie*, to be hanged, no less than if  
 ' he had stolen it. And as for this very identical

‘bill, which is the property of my angel, and was  
 ‘once in her dear possession, I will not deliver  
 ‘it into any hands but her own, upon any consi-  
 ‘deration whatever; no, though I was as hungry  
 ‘as thou art, and had no other means to satisfy  
 ‘my craving appetite: this I hope to do before I  
 ‘sleep; but if it should happen otherwise, I  
 ‘charge thee, if thou would’st not incur my dis-  
 ‘pleasure for ever, not to shock me any more  
 ‘by the bare mention of such detestable base-  
 ‘ness.’

‘I should not have mentioned it now,’ cries Partridge, ‘if it had appeared so to me; for I’m sure  
 ‘I score any wickedness as much as another;  
 ‘but perhaps you know better; and yet I might  
 ‘have imagined that I should not have lived so  
 ‘many years, and have taught school so long,  
 ‘without being able to distinguish between *fas* &  
 ‘*nefas*; but it seems we are all to live and learn.  
 ‘I remember my old schoolmaster, who was a  
 ‘prodigious great scholar, used often to say,  
 ‘*Polly matete cry town is my daskaton*. The  
 ‘English of which, he told us, was, That a child  
 ‘may sometimes teach his grandmother to suck  
 ‘eggs. I have lived to a fine purpose, truly, if  
 ‘I am to be taught my grammar at this time of  
 ‘day. Perhaps, young gentleman, you may  
 ‘change your opinion, if you live to my years:  
 ‘for I remember I thought myself as wise when I  
 ‘was a stripling of one or two and twenty as I am  
 ‘now. I am sure I always taught *alienus*, and  
 ‘my master read it so before me.’

There were not many instances in which Partridge could provoke Jones, nor were there many in which Partridge himself could have been hurried out of his respect. Unluckily, however, they had both hit on one of these. We have al-

ready seen Partridge could not bear to have his learning attacked, nor could Jones bear some passage or other in the foregoing speech. And now, looking upon his companion with a contemptuous and disdainful air (a thing not usual with him) he cried, 'Partridge, I see thou art a conceited old fool, and I wish thou art not likewise an old rogue. Indeed, if I was as well convinced of the latter as I am of the former, thou should'st travel no farther in my company.'

The sage pedagogue was contented with the vent which he had already given to his indignation; and, as the vulgar phrase is, immediately drew in his horns. He said, he was sorry he had uttered any thing which might give offence, for that he had never intended it; but *nemo omnibus horis sapit*.

As Jones had the vices of a warm disposition, he was entirely free from those of a cold one; and if his friends must have confessed his temper to have been a little too easily ruffled, his enemies must at the same time have confessed, that it as soon subsided; nor did it at all resemble the sea, whose swelling is more violent and dangerous after a storm is over, than while the storm itself subsists. He instantly accepted the submission of Partridge, shook him by the hand, and with the most benign aspect imaginable, said twenty kind things, and at the same time very severely condemned himself, though not half so severely as he will most probably be condemned by many of our good readers.

Partridge was now highly comforted, as his fears of having offended were at once abolished, and his pride completely satisfied by Jones having owned himself in the wrong, which submission he instantly applied to what had principally net-



tled him, and repeated, in a muttering voice, 'To be sure, sir, your knowledge may be superior to mine in some things; but as to the grammar, I think I may challenge any man living. I think, at least, I have that at my finger's end.'

If any thing could add to the satisfaction which the poor man now enjoyed, he received this addition by the arrival of an excellent shoulder of mutton, that at this instant came smoking to the table. On which, having both plentifully feasted, they again mounted their horses, and set forward for London.

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## CHAP. XIV.

*What happened to Mr. Jones in his journey from St. Alban's.*

THEY were got about two miles beyond Barnet, and it was now the dusk of the evening, when a genteel looking man, but upon a very shabby horse, rode up to Jones, and asked him whether he was going to London? To which Jones answered in the affirmative. The gentleman replied, 'I should be obliged to you, sir, if you will accept of my company; for it is very late, and I am a stranger to the road.' Jones readily complied with the request; and on they travelled together, holding that sort of discourse which is usual on such occasions.

Of this, indeed, robbery was the principal topic: upon which subject the stranger expressed great apprehensions; but Jones declared he had very little to lose, and consequently as little to fear. Here Partridge could not forbear putting

in his word. 'Your honour,' said he, 'may think it a little, but I am sure, if I had a hundred pound bank-note in my pocket, as you have, I should be very sorry to lose it; but, for my part, I never was less afraid in my life; for we are four of us, and if we all stand by one another, the best man in England can't rob us. Suppose he should have a pistol, he can kill but one of us, and a man can die but once—That's my comfort; a man can die but once.'

Besides the reliance on superior numbers, a kind of valour which hath raised a certain nation among the moderns to a high pitch of glory, there was another reason for the extraordinary courage which Partridge now discovered; for he had at present as much of that quality as was in the power of liquor to bestow.

Our company were now arrived within a mile of Highgate, when the stranger turned short upon Jones, and, pulling out a pistol, demanded that little bank-note which Partridge had mentioned.

Jones was at first somewhat shocked at this unexpected demand; however, he presently recollected himself, and told the highwayman, all the money he had in his pocket was entirely at his service; and so saying, he pulled out upwards of three guineas, and offered to deliver it; but the other answered with an oath, That would not do. Jones answered coolly, he was very sorry for it, and returned the money into his pocket.

The highwayman then threatened, if he did not deliver the bank-note that moment, he must shoot him; holding his pistol at the same time very near to his breast. Jones instantly caught hold of the fellow's hand, which trembled so that he could

scarce hold the pistol in it, and turned the muzzle from him. A struggle then ensued, in which the former wrested the pistol from the hand of his antagonist, and both came from their horses on the ground together, the highwayman upon his back, and the victorious Jones upon him.

The poor fellow now began to implore mercy of the conqueror; for, to say the truth, he was in strength by no means a match for Jones. 'Indeed, sir,' says he, 'I could have had no intention to shoot you; for you will find the pistol was not loaded. This is the first robbery I ever attempted, and I have been driven by distress to this.'

At this instant, at about a hundred and fifty yards distance, lay another person on the ground, roaring for mercy in a much louder voice than the highwayman. This was no other than Partridge himself, who, endeavouring to make his escape from the engagement, had been thrown from his horse, and lay flat on his face, not daring to look up, and expecting every minute to be shot.

In this posture he lay, till the guide, who was no otherwise concerned than for his horse, having secured the stumbling beast, came up to him and told him, his master had got the better of the highwayman.

Partridge leaped up at this news, and ran back to the place, where Jones stood with his sword drawn in his hand to guard the poor fellow; which Partridge no sooner saw, than he cried out, 'Kill the villain, sir; run him through the body; kill him this instant!'

Luckily however for the poor wretch, he had fallen into more merciful hands; for Jones having examined the pistol, and found it to be really un-

loaded, began to believe all the man had told him before Partridge came up; namely, that he was a novice in the trade, and that he had been driven to it by the distress he mentioned, the greatest indeed imaginable, that of five hungry children, and a wife lying-in of a sixth, in the utmost want and misery. The truth of all which the highwayman most vehemently asserted, and offered to convince Mr. Jones of it, if he would take the trouble to go to his house, which was not above two miles off; saying, 'That he desired' 'no favour, but upon condition of proving all he' 'had alleged.'

Jones at first pretended that he would take the fellow at his word, and go with him, declaring that his fate should depend entirely on the truth of his story. Upon this the poor fellow immediately expressed so much alacrity, that Jones was perfectly satisfied with his veracity, and began now to entertain sentiments of compassion for him. He returned the fellow his empty pistol, advised him to think of honest means of relieving his distress, and gave him a couple of guineas for the immediate support of his wife and his family; adding, 'he wished he had more for his' 'sake, for the hundred pounds that had been mentioned was not his own.'

Our readers will probably be divided in their opinions concerning this action: some may applaud it perhaps as an act of extraordinary humanity, while those of a more saturnine temper will consider it as a want of regard to that justice which every man owes to his country. Partridge certainly saw it in that light; for he testified much dissatisfaction on the occasion, quoted an old proverb, and said, He should not wonder if the

rogue attacked them again before they reached London.

The highwayman was full of expressions of thankfulness and gratitude. He actually dropped tears, or pretended so to do. He vowed he would immediately return home, and would never afterwards commit such a transgression; whether he kept his word or no, perhaps may appear hereafter.

Our travellers having remounted their horses, arrived in town without encountering any new mishap. On the road, much pleasant discourse passed between Jones and Partridge, on the subject of their last adventure. In which Jones expressed a great compassion for those highwaymen who are, by unavoidable distress, driven, as it were, to such illegal courses, as generally bring them to a shameful death. 'I mean,' said he, 'those only whose highest guilt extends no farther than to robbery, and who are never guilty of cruelty nor insult to any person, which is a circumstance that, I must say, to the honour of our country, distinguishes the robbers of England from those of all other nations; for murder is, amongst those, almost inseparably incident to robbery.'

'No doubt,' answered Partridge, 'it is better to take away one's money than one's life; and yet it is very hard upon honest men, that they can't travel about their business without being in danger of these villains. And to be sure it would be better that all rogues were hanged out of the way, than that one honest man should suffer. For my own part, indeed, I should not care to have the blood of any of them on my own hands; but it is very proper for the law to hang

‘ them all. What right hath any man to take six-pence from me, unless I give it him? Is there any honesty in such a man?’

‘ No, surely,’ cries Jones, ‘ no more than there is in him who takes the horses out of another man’s stable, or who applies to his own use the money which he finds, when he knows the right owner.’

These hints stopped the mouth of Partridge; nor did he open it again, till Jones having thrown some sarcastical jokes on his cowardice, he offered to excuse himself on the inequality of fire-arms, saying, ‘ A thousand naked men are nothing to one pistol; for though it is true, it will kill but one at a single discharge, yet who can tell but that one may be himself.’

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THE  
HISTORY  
OF A  
FOUNDLING.

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BOOK XIII.

*Containing the space of twelve days.*

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CHAP. I.

*An invocation.*

COME, bright love of fame, inspire my glowing breast! not thee I call, who, over swelling tides of blood and tears, dost bear the hero on to glory, while sighs of millions waft his spreading sails; but thee, fair, gentle maid, whom Mnesis, happy nymph, first on the banks of Hebrus did produce. Thee, whom Mæonia educated, whom Mantua charmed, and who, on that fair hill which overlooks the proud metropolis of Britain, sat'st, with thy Milton, sweetly tuning the heroic lyre; fill my ravished fancy with the hopes of charming ages yet to come. Fortel me, that some tender maid, whose grandmother is yet



unborn, hereafter, when, under the fictitious name of Sophia, she reads the real worth which once existed in my Charlotte, shall from her sympathetic breast send forth the heaving sigh. Do thou teach me not only to foresee, but to enjoy, nay, even to feed on future praise. Comfort me by a solemn assurance, that, when the little parlour, in which I set at this instant, shall be reduced to a worse furnished box, I shall be read, with honour, by those who never knew nor saw me, and whom I shall neither know nor see.

And thou, much plumper dame, whom no airy forms nor phantoms of imagination clothe; whom the well-seasoned beef, and pudding richly stained with plums, delight. Thee, I call; of whom in a Treckschuyte, in some Dutch canal, the fat ufrow gelt, impregnated by a jolly merchant of Amsterdam, was delivered: in Grubstreet school didst thou suck in the elements of thy erudition. Here hast thou, in thy maturer age, taught poetry, to tickle not the fancy, but the pride of the patron. Comedy from thee learns a grave and solemn air; while tragedy storms loud, and rends the affrighted theatres with its thunder. To soothe thy wearied limbs in slumber, Alderman History tells his tedious tale; and, again, to awaken thee, Monsieur Romance performs his surprising tricks of dexterity. Nor less thy well-fed bookseller obeys thy influence. By thy advice the heavy, unread, folio lump, which long had dozed on the dusty shelf, piecemealed into numbers, runs nimbly through the nation. Instructed by thee, some books, like quacks, impose on the world by promising wonders; while others turn beaus, and trust all their merits to a gilded outsider. Come, thou jolly substance with thy shining face, keep back thy

inspiration, but hold forth thy tempting rewards; thy shining, chinking heap; thy quickly convertible bank-bill, big with unseen riches; thy often varying stock; the warm, the comfortable house; and, lastly, a fair portion of that bounteous mother, whose flowing breasts yield redundant sustenance for all her numerous offspring, did not some too greedily and wantonly drive their brethren from the teat. Come thou, and if I am too tasteless of thy valuable treasures, warm my heart with the transporting thought of conveying them to others. Tell me that, through thy bounty, the prattling babes, whose innocent play hath often been interrupted by my labours, may one time be amply rewarded for them.

And now this ill-yoked pair, this lean shadow, and this fat substance, have prompted me to write, whose assistance shall I invoke to direct my pen?

First, genius; thou gift of Heaven; without whose aid in vain we struggle against the stream of nature. Thou, who dost sow the generous seeds which art nourishes, and brings to perfection. Do thou kindly take me by the hand, and lead me through all the mazes, the winding labyrinths of nature. Initiate me into all those mysteries of which profane eyes never beheld. Teach me, which to thee is no difficult task, to know mankind better than they know themselves. Remove that mist which dims the intellects of mortals, and causes them to adore men for their art, or to detest them for their cunning in deceiving others, when they are, in reality, the objects only of ridicule, for deceiving themselves. Strip off the thin disguise of wisdom from self.

conceit, of plenty from avarice, and of glory from ambition. Come, thou, that hast inspired thy Aristophanes, thy Lucian, thy Cervantes, thy Rabelais, thy Moliere, thy Shakespeare, thy Swift, thy Marivaux, fill my pages with humour; till mankind learn the good-nature to laugh only at the follies of others, and the humility to grieve at their own.

And thou, almost the constant attendant on true genius, humanity, bring all thy tender sensations. If thou hast already disposed of them all between thy Allen and thy Lyttleton, steal them a little while from their bosoms. Not without these the tender scene is painted. From these alone proceed the noble disinterested friendship, the melting love, the generous sentiment, the ardent gratitude, the soft compassion, the candid opinion; and all those strong energies of a good mind, which fill the moistened eyes with tears, the glowing cheeks with blood, and swell the heart with tides of grief, joy, and benevolence.

And thou, O learning! (for without thy assistance nothing pure, nothing correct, can genius produce) do thou guide my pen. Thee, in thy favourite fields, where the limpid, gently-rolling Thames washes thy Etonian banks, in early youth I have worshipped. To thee, at thy birchin altar, with true Spartan devotion, I have sacrificed my blood. Come, then, and from thy vast, luxuriant stores, in long antiquity piled up, pour forth the rich profusion. Open thy Mæonian and thy Mantuan coffers, with whatever else includes thy philosophic, thy poetic, and thy historical treasures, whether with Greek or Roman characters thou hast chosen to inscribe the ponderous chests; give me a while that key to all

thy treasures, which to thy Warburton thou hast entrusted.

Lastly, come experience, long conversant with the wise, the good, the learned, and the polite. Nor with them only, but with every kind of character, from the minister at his levee, to the bailiff in his spunging-house; from the duchess at her drum, to the landlady behind her bar. From thee only can the manners of mankind be known; to which the recluse pedant, however great his parts, or extensive his learning may be, hath ever been a stranger.

Come all these, and more, if possible; for arduous is the task I have undertaken; and, without all your assistance, will, I find, be too heavy for me to support. But if you all smile on my labours, I hope still to bring them to a happy conclusion.

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## CHAP. II.

*What befel Mr. Jones on his arrival in London.*

THE learned Dr. Misaubin used to say, that the proper direction to him was, *To Dr. Misaubin, in the World*; intimating, that there were few people in it to whom his great reputation was not known. And, perhaps, upon a very nice examination into the matter, we shall find that this circumstance bears no inconsiderable part among the many blessings of grandeur.

The great happiness of being known to posterity, with the hopes of which we so delighted ourselves in the preceding chapter, is the portion of few. To have the several elements which

compose our names, as Sydenham expresses it, repeated a thousand years hence, is a gift beyond the power of title and wealth; and is scarce to be purchased, unless by the sword and the pen. But to avoid the scandalous imputation, while we yet live, of being *one whom nobody knows* (a scandal, by the bye, as old as the days of Homer\*), will always be the envied portion of those, who have a legal title either to honour or estate.

From that figure, therefore, which the Irish peer, who brought Sophia to town, hath already made in this history, the reader will conclude, doubtless, it must have been an easy matter to have discovered his house in London, without knowing the particular street or square which he inhabited, since he must have been one *whom every body knows*. To say the truth, so it would have been to any of those tradesmen who are accustomed to attend the regions of the great; for the doors of the great are generally no less easy to find, than it is difficult to get entrance into them. But Jones, as well as Partridge, was an entire stranger in London; and as he happened to arrive first in a quarter of the town, the inhabitants of which have very little intercourse with the householders of Hanover or Grosvenor-Square (for he entered through Gray's-Inn-Lane), so he rambled about some time, before he could even find his way to those happy mansions, where fortune segregates from the vulgar those magnanimous heroes, the descendants of ancient Britons, Saxons, or Danes, whose ancestors, being born in better days, by sundry kinds of merit, have entailed riches and honour on their posterity.

\* See the 2d Odyssey, ver. 175.

Jones, being at length arrived at those terrestrial Elysian fields, would now soon have discovered his lordship's mansion; but the peer unluckily quitted his former house when he went for Ireland; and, as he was just entered into a new one, the fame of his equipage had not yet sufficiently blazed in the neighbourhood; so that, after a successful inquiry till the clock had struck eleven, Jones at last yielded to the advice of Partridge, and retreated to the Bull and Gate, in Holborn, that being the inn where he had first alighted, and where he retired to enjoy that kind of repose which usually attends persons in his circumstances.

Early in the morning he again set forth in pursuit of Sophia; and many a weary step he took to no better purpose than before. At last, whether it was that fortune relented, or whether it was no longer in her power to disappoint him, he came into the very street which was honoured by his lordship's residence; and being directed to the house, he gave one gentle rap at the door.

The porter, who, from the modesty of the knock, had conceived no high idea of the person approaching, conceived but little better from the appearance of Mr. Jones, who was dressed in a suit of fustian, and had by his side the weapon formerly purchased of the serjeant; of which, though the blade might be composed of well-tempered steel, the handle was composed only of brass, and that none of the brightest. When Jones, therefore, inquired after the young lady who had come to town with his lordship, this fellow answered surlily, 'That there were no ladies there.' Jones then desired to see the

master of the house ; but was informed, that his lordship would see nobody that morning. And, upon growing more pressing, the porter said, ‘He had positive orders to let no person in ; but if you think proper,’ said he, ‘to leave your name, I will acquaint his lordship ; and if you call another time, you shall know when he will see you.’

Jones now declared, ‘that he had very particular business with the young lady, and could not depart without seeing her.’ Upon which the porter, with no very agreeable voice or aspect, affirmed, ‘that there was no young lady in that house, and consequently none could he see ;’ adding, ‘sure you are the strangest man I ever met with ; for you will not take an answer.’

I have often thought that, by the particular description of Cerberus, the porter of hell, in the Sixth *Æneid*, Virgil might possibly intend to satirize the porters of the great men in his time ; the picture, at least, resembles those who have the honour to attend at the doors of our great men. The porter, in his lodge, answers exactly to Cerberus in his den ; and, like him, must be appeased by a sop, before access can be gained to his master. Perhaps Jones might have seen him in that light, and have recollected the passage, where the Sibyl, in order to procure an entrance for *Æneas*, presents the keeper of the Stygian avenue with such a sop. Jones, in like manner, now began to offer a bribe to the human Cerberus, which a footman overhearing, instantly advanced, and declared, ‘If Mr. Jones would give him the sum proposed, he would conduct him to the lady.’ Jones instantly agreed, and was forth-

with conducted to the lodging of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, by the very fellow who had attended the ladies thither the day before.

Nothing more aggravates ill success than the near approach to good. The gamester, who loses his party at piquet by a single point, laments his bad luck ten times as much as he who never came within a prospect of the game. So in a lottery, the proprietors of the next numbers to that which wins the great prize are apt to account themselves much more unfortunate than their fellow-sufferers. In short, these kind of hair-breadth missings of happiness look like the insults of fortune, who may be considered as thus playing tricks with us, and wantonly diverting herself at our expense.

Jones, who more than once already had experienced this frolicsome disposition of the heathen goddess, was now again doomed to be tantalized in the like manner; for he arrived at the door of Mrs. Fitzpatrick about ten minutes after the departure of Sophia. He now addressed himself to the waiting-woman belonging to Mrs. Fitzpatrick; who told him the disagreeable news, that the lady was gone; but could not tell him whither; and the same answer he afterwards received from Mrs. Fitzpatrick herself. For as that lady made no doubt but that Mr. Jones was a person detached from her uncle Western, in pursuit of his daughter, so she was too generous to betray her.

Though Jones had never seen Mrs. Fitzpatrick, yet he had heard that a cousin of Sophia was married to a gentleman of that name. This, however, in the present tumult of his mind, never once recurred to his memory; but when the footman, who had conducted him from his lord-



ship's, acquainted him with the great intimacy between the ladies, and with their calling each other cousin, he then recollected the story of the marriage which he had formerly heard ; and, as he was presently convinced that this was the same woman, he became more surprised at the answer which he had received, and very earnestly desired leave to wait on the lady herself ; but she as positively refused him that honour.

Jones, who, though he had never seen a court, was better bred than most who frequent it, was incapable of any rude or abrupt behaviour to a lady. When he had received, therefore, a peremptory denial, he retired for the present, saying to the waiting-woman, ' That if this was an improper hour to wait on her lady, he would re- turn in the afternoon ; and that he then hoped to have the honour of seeing her.' The civility with which he uttered this, added to the great comeliness of his person, made an impression on the waiting-woman, and she could not help answering, ' Perhaps, sir, you may : ' and, indeed, she afterwards said every thing to her mistress, which she thought most likely to prevail on her to admit a visit from the handsome young gentleman ; for so she called him.

Jones very shrewdly suspected, that Sophia herself was now with her cousin, and was denied to him ; which he imputed to her resentment of what had happened at Upton. Having, therefore, dispatched Partridge to procure him lodgings, he remained all day in the street, watching the door where he thought his angel lay concealed ; but no person did he see issue forth, except a servant of the house, and in the evening he returned to pay his visit to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, which that good lady at last condescended to admit.

There is a certain air of natural gentility, which it is neither in the power of dress to give, nor to conceal. Mr. Jones, as hath been before hinted, was possessed of this in a very eminent degree. He met, therefore, with a reception from the lady somewhat different from what his apparel seemed to demand; and, after he had paid her his proper respects, was desired to sit down.

The reader will not, I believe, be desirous of knowing all the particulars of this conversation, which ended very little to the satisfaction of poor Jones. For though Mrs. Fitzpatrick soon discovered the lover (as all women have the eyes of hawks in those matters), yet she still thought it was such a lover, as a generous friend of the lady should not betray her to. In short, she suspected this was the very Mr. Blifil, from whom Sophia had flown; and all the answers which she artfully drew from Jones, concerning Mr. Allworthy's family, confirmed her in this opinion. She therefore strictly denied any knowledge concerning the place whither Sophia was gone; nor could Jones obtain more than a permission to wait on her again the next evening.

When Jones was departed, Mrs. Fitzpatrick communicated her suspicion concerning Mr. Blifil to her maid; who answered, 'Sure, madam, he is too pretty a man, in my opinion, for any woman in the world to run away from. I had rather fancy it is Mr. Jones.'—'Mr. Jones,' said the lady, 'what Jones?' For Sophia had not given the least hint of any such person in all their conversation: but Mrs. Honour had been much more communicative, and had acquainted her sister Abigail with the whole history of Jones, which this now again related to her mistress.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick no sooner received this information, than she immediately agreed with the opinion of her maid; and, what is very unaccountable, saw charms in the gallant, happy lover, which she had overlooked in the slighted squire. ‘Betty,’ says she, ‘you are certainly in the right: he is a very pretty fellow, and I don’t wonder that my cousin’s maid should tell you so many women are fond of him. I am sorry now I did not inform him where my cousin was; and yet, if he be so terrible a rake as you tell me, it is a pity she should ever see him any more; for what but her ruin can happen from marrying a rake and a beggar against her father’s consent. I protest, if he be such a man as the wench described him to you, it is but an office of charity to keep her from him; and, I am sure, it would be unpardonable in me to do otherwise, who have tasted so bitterly of the misfortunes attending such marriages.’

Here she was interrupted by the arrival of a visitor, which was no other than his lordship; and, as nothing passed at this visit either new or extraordinary, or any ways material to this history, we shall here put an end to this chapter.

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### CHAP. III.

#### *A project of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and her visit to Lady Bellaston.*

**W**HEN Mrs. Fitzpatrick retired to rest, her thoughts were entirely taken up by her cousin Sophia and Mr. Jones. She was, indeed, a little offended with the former, for the dissingenuity

which she now discovered. In which meditation she had not long exercised her imagination, before the following conceit suggested itself: that could she possibly become the means of preserving Sophia from this man, and of restoring her to her father, she should, in all human probability, by so great a service to the family, reconcile to herself both her uncle and her aunt Western.

As this was one of her most favourite wishes, so the hope of success seemed so reasonable, that nothing remained but to consider of proper methods to accomplish her scheme. To attempt to reason the case with Sophia, did not appear to her one of those methods: for as Betty had reported from Mrs. Honour, that Sophia had a violent inclination to Jones, she conceived, that to dissuade her from the match was an endeavour of the same kind as it would be very heartily and earnestly to entreat a moth not to fly into a candle.

If the reader will please to remember, that the acquaintance which Sophia had with Lady Belaston was contracted at the house of Mrs. Western, and must have grown at the very time when Mrs. Fitzpatrick lived with this latter lady, he will want no information, that Mrs. Fitzpatrick must have been acquainted with her likewise. They were, besides, both equally her distant relations.

After much consideration, therefore, she resolved to go early in the morning to that lady, and endeavour to see her, unknown to Sophia, and to acquaint her with the whole affair. For she did not in the least doubt, but that the prudent lady, who had often ridiculed romantic love, and indiscreet marriages, in her conversa-

tion, would very readily concur in her sentiments concerning this match, and would lend her utmost assistance to prevent it.

This resolution she accordingly executed ; and the next morning before the sun she huddled on her clothes, and, at a very unfashionable, unseasonable, unvisitable hour, went to Lady Bellaston, to whom she got access, without the least knowledge or suspicion of Sophia, who, though not asleep, lay at that time awake in her bed, with Honour snoring by her side.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick made many apologies for an early, abrupt visit, at an hour when, she said, ‘ she should not have thought of disturbing her ladyship, but upon business of the utmost consequence.’ She then opened the whole affair, told all she had heard from Betty ; and did not forget the visit which Jones had paid to herself the preceding evening.

Lady Bellaston answered with a smile, ‘ Then you have seen this terrible man, madam ; pray, is he so very fine a figure as he is represented ? for Etoff entertained me last night almost two hours with him. The wench, I believe, is in love with him by reputation.’ Here the reader will be apt to wonder ; but the truth is, that Mrs. Etoff, who had the honour to pin and unpin the Lady Bellaston, had received complete information concerning the said Mr. Jones, and had faithfully conveyed the same to her lady last night (or rather that morning) while she was undressing ; on which account she had been detained in her office above the space of an hour and a half.

The lady, indeed, though generally well enough pleased with the narratives of Mrs. Etoff at those seasons, gave an extraordinary attention to her

account of Jones ; for Honour had described him as a very handsome fellow ; and Mrs. Etoff, in her hurry, added so much to the beauty of his person to her report, that Lady Bellaston began to conceive him to be a kind of miracle in nature.

The curiosity which her woman had inspired was now greatly increased by Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who spoke as much in favour of the person of Jones, as she had before spoken in dispraise of his birth, character, and fortune.

When Lady Bellaston had heard the whole, she answered gravely, ‘ Indeed, madam, this is a matter of great consequence. Nothing can certainly be more commendable than the part you act ; and I shall be very glad to have my share in the preservation of a young lady of so much merit, and for whom I have so much esteem.’

‘ Doth not your ladyship think,’ says Mrs. Fitzpatrick eagerly, ‘ that it would be the best way to write immediately to my uncle, and acquaint him where my cousin is ?’

The lady pondered a little upon this, and thus answered—‘ Why, no, madam ; I think not. Di Western hath described her brother to me to be such a brute, that I cannot consent to put any woman under his power who hath escaped from it. I have heard he behaved like a monster to his own wife ; for he is one of those wretches who think they have a right to tyrannize over us ; and from such I shall ever esteem it the cause of my sex to rescue any woman who is so unfortunate as to be under their power.—The business, dear cousin, will be only to keep Miss Western from seeing this young fellow, till the good company, which she will have an opportunity of meeting here, give her a properer turn.’

‘ If he should find her out, madam,’ answered the other, ‘ your ladyship may be assured he will leave nothing unattempted to come at her.’

‘ But, madam,’ replied the lady, ‘ it is impossible he should come here ;—though indeed it is possible he may get some intelligence where she is, and then may lurk about the house—I wish therefore I knew his person.’

‘ Is there no way, madam, by which I could have a sight of him ? for otherwise you know, cousin, she may contrive to see him here without my knowledge.’ Mrs. Fitzpatrick answered, ‘ That he had threatened her with another visit that afternoon, and that if her ladyship pleased to do her the honour of calling upon her then, she would hardly fail of seeing him between six and seven ; and if he came earlier, she would, by some means or other, detain him till her ladyship’s arrival.’ Lady Bellaston replied, ‘ She would come the moment she could get from dinner, which she supposed would be by seven at farthest ; for that it was absolutely necessary she should be acquainted with his person. Upon my word, madam,’ says she, ‘ it was very good to take this care of Miss Western ; but common humanity, as well as regard to our family, requires it of us both ; for it would be a dreadful match indeed.’

Mrs. Fitzpatrick failed not to make a proper return to the compliment which Lady Bellaston had bestowed on her cousin, and, after some little immaterial conversation, withdrew ; and getting as fast as she could into her chair, unseen by Sophia or Honour, returned home.

## CHAP. IV.

*Which consists of vititing.*

**M**R. Jones had walked within sight of a certain door during the whole day, which, though one of the shortest, appeared to him to be one of the longest in the whole year. At length, the clock having struck five, he returned to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who, though it was a full hour earlier than the decent time of visiting, received him very civilly; but still persisted in her ignorance concerning Sophia.

Jones, in asking for his angel, had dropped the word cousin; upon which Mrs. Fitzpatrick said, 'Then, sir, you know we are related; and, as we are, you will permit me the right of inquiring into the particulars of your business with my cousin.' Here Jones hesitated a good while, and at last answered, He had a considerable sum of money of her's in his hands, which he desired to deliver to her. He then produced the pocket-book, and acquainted Mrs. Fitzpatrick with the contents, and with the method in which they came into his hands. He had scarce finished his story when a most violent noise shook the whole house. To attempt to describe this noise to those who have heard it, would be in vain; and to aim at giving any idea of it to those who have never heard the like, would be still more vain; for it may be truly said,

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*Non acuta  
Sic geminant Corybantes æra.*



The priests of Cybele do not so rattle their sounding brass.

In short, a footman knocked, or rather thundered, at the door. Jones was a little surprised at the sound, having never heard it before: but Mrs. Fitzpatrick very calmly said, that, as some company were coming; she could not make him any answer now; but if he pleased to stay till they were gone, she intimated she had something to say to him.

The door of the room now flew open, and, after pushing in her hoop sideways before her, entered Lady Bellaston, who, having first made a very low curtesy to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and as low a one to Mr. Jones, was ushered to the upper end of the room.

We mention these minute matters for the sake of some country ladies of our acquaintance, who think it contrary to the rules of modesty to bend their knees to a man.

The company were hardly well settled, before the arrival of the peer lately mentioned caused a fresh disturbance, and a repetition of ceremonies.

These being over, the conversation began to be (as the phrase is) extremely brilliant. However, as nothing passed in it which can be thought material to this history, or, indeed, very material in itself, I shall omit the relation; the rather as I have known some very fine polite conversation grow extremely dull, when transcribed into books, or repeated on the stage. Indeed, this mental repast is a dainty, of which those, who are excluded from polite assemblies, must be contented to remain as ignorant as they must of the several dainties of French cookery; which are served only at the tables of the great. To say the truth,

as neither of these are adapted to every taste, they might both be often thrown away on the vulgar.

Poor Jones was rather a spectator of this elegant scene, than an actor in it; for though, in the short interval before the peer's arrival, Lady Bellaston first, and afterwards Mrs. Fitzpatrick, had addressed some of their discourse to him; yet no sooner was the noble lord entered, than he engrossed the whole attention of the two ladies to himself; and as he took no more notice of Jones than if no such person had been present, unless by now and then staring at him, the ladies followed his example.

The company had now staid so long, that Mrs. Fitzpatrick plainly perceived they all designed to stay out each other. She therefore resolved to rid herself of Jones, he being the visitant to whom she thought the least ceremony was due. Taking therefore an opportunity of a cessation of chat, she addressed herself gravely to him, and said, 'Sir, I shall not possibly be able to give you an answer to-night, as to that business; but if you please to leave word where I may send to you to-morrow——'

Jones had natural, but not artificial, good-breeding. Instead therefore of communicating the secret of his lodgings to a servant, he acquainted the lady herself with it particularly, and soon after very ceremoniously withdrew.

He was no sooner gone, than the great personages, who had taken no notice of him present, began to take much notice of him in his absence; but if the reader hath already excused us from relating the more brilliant part of this conversation, he will surely be very ready to excuse the repetition of what may be called vulgar abuse;

though, perhaps, it may be material to our history to mention an observation of Lady Bellaston, who took her leave in a few minutes after him; and then said to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, at her departure, 'I am satisfied on the account of my cousin: she can be in no danger from this fellow.'

Our history shall follow the example of Lady Bellaston, and take leave of the present company, which was now reduced to two persons; between whom, as nothing passed, which in the least concerns us or our reader, we shall not suffer ourselves to be diverted by it from matters which must seem of more consequence to all those who are at all interested in the affairs of our hero.

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## CHAP. V.

*An adventure which happened to Mr. Jones at his lodgings; with some account of a young gentleman who lodged there, and of the mistress of the house, and her two daughters.*

THE next morning, as early as it was decent, Jones attended at Mrs. Fitzpatrick's door, where he was answered, that the lady was not at home; an answer which surprised him the more, as he had walked backwards and forwards in the street from break of day; and if she had gone out, he must have seen her. This answer, however, he was obliged to receive, and not only now, but to five several visits which he made her that day.

To be plain with the reader, the noble peer had, from some reason or other, perhaps from a regard for the lady's honour, insisted that she should

not see Mr. Jones, whom he looked on as a scrub, any more; and the lady had complied in making that promise, to which we now see her so strictly adhere.

But, as our gentle reader may possibly have a better opinion of the young gentleman than her ladyship, and may even have some concern, should it be apprehended that, during this unhappy separation from Sophia, he took up his residence either at an inn, or in the street, we shall now give an account of his lodging, which was, indeed, in a very reputable house, and in a very good part of the town.

Mr. Jones, then, had often heard Mr. Allworthy mention the gentlewoman at whose house he used to lodge when he was in town. This person, who, as Jones likewise knew, lived in Bond-street, was the widow of a clergyman, and was left by him, at his decease, in possession of two daughters, and of a complete set of manuscript sermons.

Of these two daughters, Nancy, the elder, was now arrived at the age of seventeen; and Betty, the younger, at that of ten.

Hither Jones had dispatched Partridge, and in this house he was provided with a room for himself in the second floor, and with one for Partridge in the fourth.

The first floor was inhabited by one of those young gentlemen, who, in the last age, were called men of wit and pleasure, about town, and properly enough; for as men are usually denominated from their business or profession, so pleasure may be said to have been the only business or profession of those gentlemen, to whom fortune had made all useful occupations unnecessary. Play-houses, coffee-houses, and taverns, were the

scenes of their rendezvous. Wit and humour were the entertainment of their looser hours; and love was the business of their more serious moments. Wine and the muses conspire to kindle the brightest flames in their breasts; nor did they only admire, but some were able to celebrate, the beauty they admired, and all to judge of the merit of such compositions.

Such, therefore, were properly called the men of wit and pleasure; but I question whether the same appellation may, with the same propriety, be given to those young gentlemen of our times, who have the same ambition to be distinguished for parts. Wit certainly they have nothing to do with. To give them their due, they soar a step higher than their predecessors, and may be called men of wisdom and vertu (take heed you do not read virtue). Thus at an age when the gentlemen above mentioned employed their time in toasting the charms of a woman, or in making sonnets in her praise; in giving their opinion of a play at the theatre, or of a poem at Will's or Button's; these gentlemen are considering of methods to bribe a corporation, or meditating speeches for the house of commons, or rather for the magazines. But the science of gaming is that which above all others employs their thoughts. These are the studies of their graver hours; while for their amusements they have the vast circle of connoisseurship, painting, music, statuary, and natural philosophy, or rather *unnatural*, which deals in the wonderful, and knows nothing of nature, except her monsters and imperfections.

When Jones had spent the whole day in vain inquiries after Mrs. Fitzpatrick, he returned at last disconsolate to his apartment. Here, while he was venting his grief in private, he heard a

violent uproar below stairs; and soon after a female voice begged him for Heaven's sake to come and prevent murder. Jones, who was never backward on any occasion to help the distressed, immediately ran down stairs; when stepping into the dining-room, whence all the noise issued, he beheld the young gentleman of wisdom and virtù just before mentioned, pinned close to the wall by his footman, and a young woman standing by, wringing her hands, and crying out, 'He will be murdered, he will be murdered!' And indeed the poor gentleman seemed in some danger of being choked; when Jones flew hastily to his assistance, and rescued him just as he was breathing his last, from the unmerciful clutches of the enemy.

Though the fellow had received several kicks and cuffs from the little gentleman, who had more spirit than strength, he had made it a kind of scruple of conscience to strike his master, and would have contented himself with only choking him; but towards Jones he bore no such respect: he no sooner, therefore, found himself a little roughly handled by his new antagonist, than he gave him one of those punches in the guts, which, though the spectators at Broughton's amphitheatre have such exquisite delight in seeing them, convey but very little pleasure in the feeling.

The lusty youth had no sooner received this blow, than he meditated a most grateful return; and now ensued a combat between Jones and the footman, which was very fierce, but short; for this fellow was no more able to contend with Jones, than his master had before been to contend with him.

And now Fortune, according to her usual custom, reversed the face of affairs. The former victor lay breathless upon the ground, and the

vanquished gentleman had recovered breath enough to thank Mr. Jones for his seasonable assistance: he received likewise the hearty thanks of the young woman present, who was, indeed, no other than Miss Nancy, the eldest daughter of the house.

The footman having now recovered his legs, shook his head at Jones, and, with a sagacious look, cried—‘O d—n me, I’ll have nothing more to do with you; you have been upon the stage, or I am d—nably mistaken:’ And, indeed, we may forgive this his suspicion; for such was the agility and strength of our hero, that he was, perhaps, a match for one of the first-rate boxers, and could, with great ease, have beaten all the muffled\* graduates of Mr. Broughton’s school.

The master, foaming with wrath, ordered his man immediately to strip; to which the latter very readily agreed, on condition of receiving his wages. This condition was presently complied with, and the fellow was discharged.

And now the young gentleman, whose name was Nightingale, very strenuously insisted, that

\* Lest posterity should be puzzled by this epithet, I think proper to explain it by an advertisement, which was published Feb. 1, 1747.

*N.B.* Mr. Broughton proposes, with proper assistants, to open an academy at his house in the Hay-Market, for the instruction of those who are willing to be initiated in the mystery of boxing; where the whole theory and practice of that truly British art, with all the various stops, blows, cross-buttocks, &c. incident to combatants, will be fully taught and explained; and that persons of quality and distinction may not be deterred from entering into a course of those lectures, they will be given with the utmost tenderness and regard to the delicacy of the frame and constitution of the pupil; for which reason muffles are provided, that will effectually secure them from the inconveniency of black eyes, broken jaws, and bloody noses.

his deliverer should take part of a bottle of wine with him; to which Jones, after much entreaty, consented, though more out of complaisance than inclination; for the uneasiness of his mind fitted him very little for conversation at this time. Miss Nancy, likewise, who was the only female then in the house, her mamma and sister being both gone to the play, condescended to favour them with her company.

When the bottle and glasses were on the table, the gentleman began to relate the occasion of the preceding disturbance.

‘I hope, sir,’ said he to Jones, ‘you will not from this accident conclude, that I make a custom of striking my servants; for I assure you this is the first time I have been guilty of it in my remembrance; and I have passed by many provoking faults in this very fellow, before he could provoke me to it; but when you hear what hath happened this evening, you will, I believe, think me excusable. I happened to come home several hours before my usual time, when I found four gentlemen of the cloth at whist by my fire;—and my Hoyle, sir,—my best Hoyle, which cost me a guinea, lying open on the table, with a quantity of porter-spilled on one of the most material leaves of the whole book. This, you will allow, was provoking; but I said nothing till the rest of the honest company were gone, and then gave the fellow a gentle rebuke; who, instead of expressing any concern, made me a pert answer, “That servants must have their diversions as well as other people; that he was sorry for the accident which had happened to the book, but that several of his acquaintance had bought the same for a shilling; and that I might stop as much



“in his wages, if I pleased.” I now gave him a  
‘severer reprimand than before, when the rascal  
‘had the insolence to—In short, he imputed my  
‘early coming home to—In short, he cast a re-  
‘flection——He mentioned the name of a young  
‘lady, in a manner—in such a manner that in-  
‘censed me beyond all patience, and, in my pas-  
‘sion, I struck him.’

Jones answered, ‘That he believed no person  
‘living would blame him; for my part,’ said he,  
‘I confess I should, on the last-mentioned provo-  
‘cation, have done the same thing.’

Our company had not sat long, before they were  
joined by the mother and daughter, at their re-  
turn from the play. And now they all spent a  
very cheerful evening together; for all but Jones  
were heartily merry, and even he put on as much  
constrained mirth as possible. Indeed, half his  
natural flow of animal spirits, joined to the sweet-  
ness of his temper, was sufficient to make a most  
amiable companion; and, notwithstanding the  
heaviness of his heart, so agreeable did he make  
himself on the present occasion, that, at their  
breaking up, the young gentleman earnestly de-  
sired his further acquaintance. Miss Nancy was  
well pleased with him; and the widow, quite  
charmed with her new lodger, invited him, with  
the other, next morning to breakfast.

Jones, on his part, was no less satisfied. As  
for Miss Nancy, though a very little creature, she  
was extremely pretty, and the widow had all the  
charms which can adorn a woman near fifty. As  
she was one of the most innocent creatures in the  
world, so she was one of the most cheerful. She  
never thought, nor spoke, nor wished, any ill;  
and had constantly that desire of pleasing, which  
may be called the happiest of all desires, in this,

that it scarce ever fails of attaining its ends, when not disgraced by affectation. In short, though her power was very small, she was in her heart one of the warmest friends. She had been a most affectionate wife, and was a most fond and tender mother.

As our history doth not, like a newspaper, give great characters to people who never were heard of before, nor will ever be heard of again, the reader may hence conclude, that this excellent woman will hereafter appear to be of some importance in our history.

Nor was Jones a little pleased with the young gentleman himself, whose wine he had been drinking. He thought he discerned in him much good sense, though a little too much tainted with town-foppery; but what recommended him most to Jones, were some sentiments of great generosity and humanity, which occasionally dropped from him; and particularly many expressions of the highest disinterestedness in the affair of love. On which subject the young gentleman delivered himself in a language which might have very well become an Arcadian shepherd of old, and which appeared very extraordinary when proceeding from the lips of a modern fine gentleman; but he was only one by imitation, and meant by nature for a much better character.

## CHAP. VI.

*What arrived while the company were at breakfast ; with some hints concerning the government of daughters.*

OUR company brought together in the morning the same good inclinations towards each other, with which they had separated the evening before ; but poor Jones was extremely disconsolate ; for he had just received information from Partridge, that Mrs. Fitzpatrick had left her lodging, and that he could not learn whither she was gone. This news highly afflicted him, and his countenance, as well as his behaviour, in defiance of all his endeavours to the contrary, betrayed manifest indications of a disordered mind.

The discourse turned at present, as before, on love ; and Mr. Nightingale again expressed many of those warm, generous, and disinterested, sentiments upon this subject, which wise and sober men call romantic, but which wise and sober women generally regard in a better light. Mrs. Miller (for so the mistress of the house was called) greatly approved these sentiments ; but when the young gentleman appealed to Miss Nancy, she answered only, ‘ That she believed the gentleman who had spoke the least was capable of feeling the most.’

This compliment was so apparently directed to Jones, that we should have been sorry had he passed by it unregarded. He made her, indeed, a very polite answer ; and concluded with an oblique hint, that her own silence subjected her to a suspicion of the same kind ; for, indeed, she had

scarce opened her lips either now or the last evening.

‘I am glad, Nancy,’ says Mrs. Miller, ‘the gentleman hath made the observation: I protest I am almost of his opinion. What can be the matter with you, child? I never saw such an alteration. What is become of all your gaiety? Would you think, sir, I used to call her my little prattler. She hath not spoken twenty words this week.’

Here their conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a maid-servant, who brought a bundle in her hands, which, she said, ‘was delivered by a porter for Mr. Jones.’ She added, ‘That the man immediately went away, saying, it required no answer.’

Jones expressed some surprise on this occasion, and declared it must be some mistake; but the maid persisting that she was certain of the name, all the women were desirous of having the bundle immediately opened; which operation was at length performed by little Betsey, with the consent of Mr. Jones; and the contents were found to be a domino, a mask, and a masquerade-ticket.

Jones was now more positive than ever in asserting, that these things must have been delivered by mistake; and Mrs. Miller herself expressed some doubt, and said, ‘She knew not what to think.’ But when Mr. Nightingale was asked, he delivered a very different opinion. ‘All I can conclude from it, sir,’ said he, ‘is, that you are a very happy man; for I make no doubt but these were sent you by some lady, whom you will have the happiness of meeting at the masquerade.’

Jones had not a sufficient degree of vanity to

entertain any such flattering imagination; nor did Mrs. Miller herself give much assent to what Mr. Nightingale had said, till Miss Nancy having lifted up the domino, a card dropped from the sleeve, in which was written as follows:

TO MR. JONES.

The queen of the fairies sends you this;  
Use her favours not amiss.

Mrs. Miller and Miss Nancy now both agreed with Mr. Nightingale; nay, Jones himself was almost persuaded to be of the same opinion. And as no other lady but Mrs. Fitzpatrick, he thought, knew his lodgings, he began to flatter himself with some hopes that it came from her, and that he might possibly see his Sophia. These hopes had surely very little foundation; but as the conduct of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, in not seeing him according to her promise, and in quitting her lodgings, had been very odd and unaccountable, he conceived some faint hopes, that she (of whom he had formerly heard a very whimsical character) might possibly intend to do him that service in a strange manner, which she declined doing by more ordinary methods. To say the truth, as nothing certain could be concluded from so odd and uncommon an incident, he had the greater latitude to draw what imaginary conclusions from it he pleased. As his temper, therefore, was naturally sanguine, he indulged it on this occasion; and his imagination worked up a thousand conceits, to favour and support his expectations of meeting his dear Sophia in the evening.

Reader, if thou hast any good wishes towards me, I will fully repay them, by wishing thee to

be possessed of this sanguine disposition of mind ; since, after having read much, and considered long on that subject of happiness which hath employed so many great pens, I am almost inclined to fix it in the possession of this temper ; which puts us, in a manner, out of the reach of Fortune, and makes us happy without her assistance. Indeed, the sensations of pleasure it gives are much more constant, as well as much keener, than those which that blind lady bestows ; nature having wisely contrived, that some satiety and languor should be annexed to all our real enjoyments, lest we should be so taken up by them, as to be stopped from further pursuits. I make no manner of doubt, but that, in this light, we may see the imaginary future chancellor just called to the bar, the archbishop in crape, and the prime minister at the tail of an opposition, more truly happy than those who are invested with all the power and profit of these respective offices.

Mr. Jones having now determined to go to the masquerade that evening, Mr. Nightingale offered to conduct him thither. The young gentleman, at the same time, offered tickets to Miss Nancy and her mother ; but the good woman would not accept them. She said, ‘ She did not conceive the harm which some people imagined in a masquerade ; but that such extravagant diversions were proper only for persons of quality and fortune, and not for young women who were to get their living, and could, at best, hope to be married to a good tradesman.’——‘ A tradesman ! ’ cries Nightingale ; ‘ you shan’t undervalue my Nancy. There is not a nobleman upon earth above her merit.’——‘ O fie ! Mr. Nightingale,’ answered Mrs. Miller, ‘ you must

‘ not fill the girl’s head with such fancies: but if  
‘ it was her good luck (says the mother with a  
‘ simper) ‘ to find a gentleman of your generous  
‘ way of thinking, I hope she would make a bet-  
‘ ter return to his generosity than to give her  
‘ mind up to extravagant pleasures. Indeed,  
‘ where young ladies bring great fortunes them-  
‘ selves, they have some right to insist on spend-  
‘ ing what is their own; and on that account I  
‘ have heard the gentlemen say, a man has some-  
‘ times a better bargain with a poor wife, than  
‘ with a rich one.—But let my daughters marry  
‘ whom they will, I shall endeavour to make  
‘ them blessings to their husbands:—I beg,  
‘ therefore, I may hear of no more masquerades.  
‘ Nancy is, I am certain, too good a girl to de-  
‘ sire to go; for she must remember when you  
‘ carried her thither last year, it almost turned  
‘ her head; and she did not return to herself, or  
‘ to her needle, in a month afterwards.’

Though a gentle sigh, which stole from the bosom of Nancy, seemed to argue some secret disapprobation of these sentiments, she did not dare openly to oppose them. For as this good woman had all the tenderness, so she had preserved all the authority, of a parent: and as her indulgence to the desires of her children was restrained only by her fears for their safety and future welfare, so she never suffered those commands, which proceeded from such fears, to be either disobeyed or disputed. And this the young gentleman, who had lodged two years in the house, knew so well, that he presently acquiesced in the refusal.

Mr. Nightingale, who grew every minute fonder of Jones, was very desirous of his company that day to dinner at the tavern, where he offered to introduce him to some of his acquaintance; but

Jones begged to be excused, 'as his clothes,' he said, 'were not yet come to town.'

To confess the truth, Mr. Jones was now in a situation, which sometimes happens to be the case of young gentlemen of much better figure than himself. In short, he had not one penny in his pocket;—a situation in much greater credit among the ancient philosophers, than among the modern wise men who live in Lombard-street, or those who frequent White's chocolate-house. And, perhaps, the great honours which those philosophers have ascribed to an empty pocket, may be one of the reasons of that high contempt in which they are held in the aforesaid street and chocolate-house.

Now if the ancient opinion, that men might live very comfortably on virtue only, be, as the modern wise men just above mentioned pretend to have discovered, a notorious error; no less false is, I apprehend, that position of some writers of romance, that a man can live altogether on love: for, however delicious repasts this may afford to some of our senses or appetites, it is most certain it can afford none to others. Those, therefore, who have placed too great a confidence in such writers, have experienced their error when it was too late; and have found that love was no more capable of allaying hunger, than a rose is capable of delighting the ear, or a violin of gratifying the smell.

Notwithstanding, therefore, all the delicacies which love had set before him, namely, the hopes of seeing Sophia at the masquerade; on which, however ill-founded his imagination might be, he had voluptuously feasted during the whole day, the evening no sooner came, than Mr. Jones began to languish for some food of a grosser kind.



Partridge discovered this by intuition, and took the occasion to give some oblique hints concerning the bank-bill; and when these were rejected with disdain, he collected courage enough once more to mention a return to Mr. Allworthy.

‘Partridge,’ cries Jones, ‘you cannot see my fortune in a more desperate light than I see it myself; and I begin heartily to repent that I suffered you to leave a place, where you was settled, and to follow me. However, I insist now on your returning home; and for the expense and trouble which you have so kindly put yourself to on my account, all the clothes I left behind in your care, I desire you would take as your own. I am sorry I can make you no other acknowledgment.’

He spoke these words with so pathetic an accent, that Partridge, among whose vices ill-nature or hardness of heart were not numbered, burst into tears; and after swearing he would not quit him in his distress, he began with the most earnest entreaties to urge his return home. ‘For Heaven’s sake, sir,’ says he, ‘do but consider; what can your honour do? How is it possible you can live in this town without money? Do what you will, sir, or go wherever you please, I am resolved not to desert you.—But, pray, sir, consider,—do pray, sir, for your own sake, take it into your consideration; and I’m sure,’ says he, ‘that your own good sense will bid you return home.’

‘How often shall I tell thee,’ answered Jones, ‘that I have no home to return to? Had I any hopes that Mr. Allworthy’s doors would be open to receive me, I want no distress to urge me:—nay, there is no other cause upon earth, which could detain me a moment from flying to his pre-

sence; but, alas! that I am for ever banished from. His last words were—O, Partridge, they still ring in my ears—His last words were, when he gave me a sum of money, what it was I know not, but considerable I'm sure it was—His last words were—“I am resolved from this day forward, on no account, to converse with you any more.”

Here passion stopped the mouth of Jones, as surprise, for a moment, did that of Partridge: but he soon recovered the use of speech, and, after a short preface, in which he declared he had no inquisitiveness in his temper, inquired, what Jones meant by a considerable sum—he knew not how much; and what was become of the money.

In both these points he now received full satisfaction; on which he was proceeding to comment, when he was interrupted by a message from Mr. Nightingale, who desired his master's company in his apartment.

When the two gentlemen were both attired for the masquerade, and Mr. Nightingale had given orders for chairs to be sent for, a circumstance of distress occurred to Jones, which will appear very ridiculous to many of my readers. This was, how to procure a shilling; but if such readers will reflect a little on what they have themselves felt from the want of a thousand pounds, or, perhaps, of ten or twenty, to execute a favourite scheme, they will have a perfect idea of what Mr. Jones felt on this occasion. For this sum, therefore, he applied to Partridge, which was the first he had permitted him to advance, and was the last he intended that poor fellow should advance in his service. To say the truth, Partridge had lately made no offer of this kind; whether it was that

he desired to see the bank-bill broke in upon, or that distress should prevail on Jones to return home, or from what other motive it proceeded, I will not determine.

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## CHAP. VII.

*Containing the whole humours of a masquerade,*

OUR cavaliers now arrived at that temple, where Heydegger, the great Arbiter Deliciarum, the great high-priest of pleasure presides; and, like other heathen priests, imposes on his votaries by the pretended presence of the deity, when in reality no such deity is there.

Mr. Nightingale having taken a turn or two with his companion, soon left him, and walked off with a female, saying, 'Now you are here, sir, you must beat about for your own game.'

Jones began to entertain strong hopes that his Sophia was present; and these hopes gave him more spirits than the lights, the music, and the company; though these are pretty strong antidotes against the spleen. He now accosted every woman he saw, whose stature, shape, or air, bore any resemblance to his angel. To all of whom he endeavoured to say something smart, in order to engage an answer, by which he might discover that voice which he thought it impossible he should mistake. Some of these answered by a question, in a squeaking voice, 'Do you know me?' Much the greater number said, 'I don't know you, sir,' and nothing more. Some called him an impertinent fellow; some made him no answer at all; some said, 'Indeed, I don't know

‘ your voice, and I shall have nothing to say to you ;’ and many gave him as kind answers as he could wish, but not in the voice he desired to hear.

Whilst he was talking with one of these last (who was in the habit of a shepherdess), a lady in a domino came up to him, and, slapping him on the shoulder, whispered him, at the same time, in the ear, ‘ If you talk any longer with that trollop, I will acquaint Miss Western.’

Jones no sooner heard that name, than, immediately quitting his former companion, he applied to the domino, begging and entreating her to show him the lady she had mentioned, if she was then in the room.

The mask walked hastily to the upper end of the innermost apartment before she spoke ; and then, instead of answering him, sat down, and declared she was tired. Jones sat down by her, and still persisted in his entreaties. At last, the lady coldly answered, ‘ I imagined Mr. Jones had been a more discerning lover, than to suffer any disguise to conceal his mistress from him.’— ‘ Is she here, then, madam,’ replied Jones, with some vehemence. Upon which the lady cried, ‘ Hush, sir, you will be observed. I promise you, upon my honour, Miss Western is not here.’

Jones now, taking the mask by the hand, fell to entreating her, in the most earnest manner, to acquaint him where he might find Sophia : and, when he could obtain no direct answer, he began to upbraid her gently for having disappointed him the day before ; and concluded, saying, ‘ Indeed, my good fairy queen, I know your majesty very well, notwithstanding the affected disguise of your voice. Indeed, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, it is a

he desired to  
that distress  
home, or  
will not

THE HISTORY OF

which cruel to divert yourself at the expense of  
my answers.

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Though you have so  
I must still speak  
I be much answered,  
I have just discovered me,  
as the same voice, lest I should be known by  
others. And do you think, good sir, that I  
have no greater regard for my cousin, than to  
assist in carrying on an affair between you two,  
which must end in her ruin, as well as your  
own? Besides, I promise you, my cousin is  
not mad enough to consent to her own destruc-  
tion, if you are so much her enemy as to tempt  
her to it.

'Alas, madam!' said Jones, 'you little know  
my heart, when you call me an enemy of So-  
phia.'

'And yet to ruin any one,' cries the other,  
'you will allow, is the act of an enemy: and  
when by the same act you must knowingly and  
certainly bring ruin on yourself, is it not folly  
or madness, as well as guilt? Now, sir, my  
cousin hath very little more than her father will  
please to give her; very little for one of her  
fashion—You know him, and you know your  
own situation.'

Jones vowed he had no such design on Sophia,  
'That he would rather suffer the most violent of  
deaths than sacrifice her interest to his desires.'  
He said, 'He knew how unworthy he was of  
her, every way; that he had long ago resolved  
to quit all such aspiring thoughts, but that some  
strange accidents had made him desirous to see  
her once more, when he promised he would  
take leave of her for ever. No, madam,' con-  
cluded he, 'my love is not of that base kind,  
which seeks its own satisfaction, at the expense  
of what is most dear to its object. I would sa-

‘crifice every thing to the possession of my Sophia, but Sophia herself.’

Though the reader may have already conceived no very sublime idea of the virtue of the lady in the mask; and though possibly she may hereafter appear not to deserve one of the first characters of her sex; yet, it is certain, these generous sentiments made a strong impression upon her, and greatly added to the affection she had before conceived for our young hero.

The lady now, after a silence of a few moments, said, ‘She did not see his pretensions to Sophia so much in the light of presumption, as of imprudence. Young fellows,’ says she, ‘can never have too aspiring thoughts. I love ambition in a young man, and I would have you cultivate it as much as possible. Perhaps you may succeed with those who are infinitely superior in fortune; nay, I am convinced there are women—but don’t you think me a strange creature, Mr. Jones, to be thus giving advice to a man, with whom I am so little acquainted, and one with whose behaviour to me I have so little reason to be pleased?’

Here Jones began to apologize, and to hope he had not offended in any thing he had said of her cousin. To which the mask answered, ‘And are you so little versed in the sex, as to imagine you can well affront a lady more, than by entertaining her with your passion for another woman? If the Fairy Queen had conceived no better opinion of your gallantry, she would scarce have appointed you to meet her at a masquerade.’

Jones had never less inclination to an amour than at present; but gallantry to the ladies was among his principles of honour; and he held it

as much incumbent on him to accept a challenge to love, as if it had been a challenge to fight. Nay, his very love to Sophia made it necessary for him to keep well with the lady, as he made no doubt but she was capable of bringing him into the presence of the other.

He began, therefore, to make a very warm answer to her last speech, when a mask, in the character of an old woman, joined them. This mask was one of those ladies who go to a masquerade only to vent ill-nature, by telling people rude truths, and by endeavouring, as the phrase is, to spoil as much sport as they are able. This good lady, therefore, having observed Jones and his friend, whom she well knew, in close consultation together in a corner of the room, concluded she could no where satisfy her spleen better than by interrupting them. She attacked them, therefore, and soon drove them from their retirement; nor was she contented with this, but pursued them to every place to which they shifted to avoid her; till Mr. Nightingale, seeing the distress of his friend, at last relieved him, and engaged the old woman in another pursuit.

While Jones and his mask were walking together about the room, to rid themselves of the teaser, he observed his lady speak to several masks, with the same freedom of acquaintance as if they had been bare-faced. He could not help expressing his surprise at this; saying, 'Sure, madam, you must have infinite discernment, to know people in all disguises.' To which the lady answered, 'You cannot conceive any thing more insipid and childish than a masquerade to the people of fashion, who in general know one another as well here, as when they meet in an assembly or a drawing-room; nor will

‘any woman of condition converse with a person with whom she is not acquainted. In short, the generality of persons whom you see here, may more properly be said to kill time in this place, than in any other; and generally retire from hence more tired than from the longest sermon. To say the truth, I begin to be in that situation myself; and if I have any faculty at guessing, you are not much better pleased. I protest it would be almost charity in me to go home for your sake.’—‘I know but one charity equal to it,’ cries Jones, ‘and that is, to suffer me to wait on you home.’—‘Sure,’ answered the lady, ‘you have a strange opinion of me, to imagine, that, upon such an acquaintance, I would let you into my doors at this time o’night. I fancy you impute the friendship I have shown my cousin to some other motive. Confess, honestly; don’t you consider this contrived interview as little better than a downright assignation? Are you used, Mr. Jones, to make these sudden conquests?’—‘I am not used, madam,’ said Jones, ‘to submit to such sudden conquests; but as you have taken my heart by surprise, the rest of my body hath a right to follow: so you must pardon me, if I resolve to attend you wherever you go.’ He accompanied these words with some proper actions; upon which the lady, after a gentle rebuke, and saying their familiarity would be observed, told him; ‘She was going to sup with an acquaintance, whither she hoped he would not follow her; for if you should,’ said she, ‘I shall be thought an unaccountable creature, though my friend, indeed, is not censorious; yet I hope you won’t follow me: I protest I shall not know what to say if you do.’



The lady presently after quitted the masquerade; and Jones, notwithstanding the severe prohibition he had received, presumed to attend her. He was now reduced to the same dilemma we have mentioned before, namely, the want of a shilling; and could not relieve it by borrowing as before. He therefore walked boldly on after the chair in which his lady rode, pursued by a grand huzza from all the chairmen present, who wisely take the best care they can to discountenance all walking afoot by their betters. Luckily, however, the gentry who attend at the Opera-house were too busy to quit their stations; and, as the lateness of the hour prevented him from meeting many of their brethren in the street, he proceeded, without molestation, in a dress which, at another season, would have certainly raised a mob at his heels.

The lady was set down in a street not far from Hanover-square; where the door being presently opened, she was carried in; and the gentleman, without any ceremony, walked in after her.

Jones and his companion were now together in a very well-furnished and well-warmed room; when the female, still speaking in her masquerade voice, said, she was surprised at her friend, who must absolutely have forgot her appointment; at which, after venting much resentment, she suddenly expressed some apprehension from Jones, and asked him, what the world would think of their having been alone together in a house at that time of night? But, instead of a direct answer to so important a question, Jones began to be very importunate with the lady to unmask; and at length having prevailed, there

appeared not Mrs. Fitzpatrick, but the Lady Belaston herself.

It would be tedious to give the particular conversation, which consisted of very common and ordinary occurrences, and which lasted from two till six o'clock in the morning. It is sufficient to mention all of it that is any wise material to this history. And this was a promise, that the lady would endeavour to find out Sophia, and in a few days bring him to an interview with her, on condition that he would then take his leave of her. When this was thoroughly settled, and a second meeting in the evening appointed at the same place, they separated; the lady returning to her house, and Jones to his lodgings.

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## CHAP. VIII.

*Containing a scene of distress, which will appear very extraordinary to most of our readers.*

JONES, having refreshed himself with a few hours sleep, summoned Partridge to his presence; and, delivering him a bank-note of fifty pounds, ordered him to go and change it. Partridge received this with sparkling eyes, though, when he came to reflect farther, it raised in him some suspicions not very advantageous to the honour of his master; to these, the dreadful idea he had of the masquerade, the disguise in which his master had gone out and returned, and his having been abroad all night, contributed. In plain language, the only way he could possibly find to account for the possession of this note, was by

robbery ; and, to confess the truth, the reader, unless he should suspect it was owing to the generosity of Lady Bellaston, can hardly imagine any other.

To clear, therefore, the honour of Mr. Jones, and to do justice to the liberality of the lady, he had really received this present from her, who, though she did not give much into the hackney charities of the age, such as building hospitals, &c. was not, however, entirely void of that christian virtue ; and conceived (very rightly, I think), that a young fellow of merit, without a shilling in the world, was no improper object of this virtue.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Nightingale had been invited to dine this day with Mrs. Miller. At the appointed hour, therefore, the two young gentlemen, with the two girls, attended in the parlour, where they waited from three till almost five before the good woman appeared. She had been out of town to visit a relation, of whom, at her return, she gave the following account.

‘ I hope, gentlemen, you will pardon my  
‘ making you wait ; I am sure, if you knew the  
‘ occasion—I have been to see a cousin of mine,  
‘ about six miles off, who now lies-in. It should  
‘ be a warning to all persons (says she, looking  
‘ at her daughters) how they marry indiscreetly.  
‘ There is no happiness in this world without a  
‘ competency. O Nancy ! how shall I describe  
‘ the wretched condition in which I found your  
‘ poor cousin ? She hath scarce lain-in a week,  
‘ and there was she, this dreadful weather, in a  
‘ cold room, without any curtains to her bed,  
‘ and not a bushel of coals in her house to supply  
‘ her with fire : her second son, that sweet little  
‘ fellow, lies ill of a quinsy, in the same bed

‘with his mother; for there is no other bed in the  
‘house. Poor little Tommy! I believe, Nancy,  
‘you will never see your favourite any more;  
‘for he is really very ill. The rest of the chil-  
‘dren are in pretty good health; but Molly, I  
‘am afraid, will do herself an injury: she is but  
‘thirteen years old, Mr. Nightingale, and yet,  
‘in my life, I never saw a better nurse: she tends  
‘both her mother and her brother; and, what  
‘is wonderful in a creature so young, she shows  
‘all the cheerfulness in the world to her mother;  
‘and yet I saw her—I saw the poor child, Mr.  
‘Nightingale, turn about, and privately wipe  
‘the tears from her eyes.’ Here Mrs. Miller was  
prevented, by her own tears, from going on;  
and there was not, I believe, a person present  
who did not accompany her in them; at length  
she a little recovered herself, and proceeded thus:  
‘In all this distress, the mother supports her spi-  
‘rits in a surprising manner. The danger of her  
‘son sits heaviest upon her; and yet she endea-  
‘vours, as much as possible, to conceal even this  
‘concern, on her husband’s account. Her grief,  
‘however, sometimes gets the better of all her  
‘endeavours; for she was always extravagantly  
‘fond of this boy; and a most sensible, sweet-  
‘tempered creature it is. I protest, I was never  
‘more affected in my life, than when I heard the  
‘little wretch, who is hardly yet seven years old,  
‘while his mother was wetting him with her tears,  
‘beg her to be comforted. “Indeed, mamma,”  
cried the child, “I shan’t die; God Almighty,  
“I’m sure, won’t take Tommy away: let  
“Heaven be ever so fine a place, I had rather stay  
“here, and starve with you and my papa, than  
“go to it.” Pardon me, gentlemen, I can’t  
‘help it,’ says she, wiping her eyes, ‘such

‘ sensibility and affection in a child—And yet, perhaps, he is least the object of pity: for a day or two will, most probably, place him beyond the reach of all human evils. The father is, indeed, most worthy of compassion. Poor man, his countenance is the very picture of horror, and he looks like one rather dead than alive. Oh! Heavens, what a scene did I behold at my first coming into the room! The good creature was lying behind the bolster, supporting at once both his child and his wife. He had nothing on but a thin waistcoat; for his coat was spread over the bed, to supply the want of blankets. When he rose up at my entrance, I scarce knew him. As comely a man, Mr. Jones, within this fortnight, as you ever beheld: Mr. Nightingale hath seen him. His eyes sunk, his face pale, with a long beard. His body shivering with cold, and worn with hunger too; for my cousin says, she can hardly prevail upon him to eat. He told me himself, in a whisper—he told me—I can’t repeat it—he said, he could not bear to eat the bread his children wanted. And yet, can you believe it, gentlemen? in all this misery, his wife has as good a candle as if she lay-in in the midst of the greatest affluence: I tasted it, and I scarce ever tasted better. The means of procuring her this, he said, he believed was sent him by an angel from Heaven. I know not what he meant; for I had not spirits enough to ask a single question.

‘ This was a love-match, as they call it, on both sides; that is, a match between two beggars. I must indeed say, I never saw a fonder couple; but what is their fondness good for, but to torment each other?’—‘ Indeed, mam-

'ma,' cries Nancy, 'I have always looked on my cousin Anderson (for that was her name) as one of the happiest of women.'—'I am sure,' says Mrs. Miller, 'the case at present is much otherwise; for any one might have discerned, that the tender consideration of each other's sufferings makes the most intolerable part of their calamity, both to the husband and the wife; compared to which, hunger and cold, as they affect their own persons only, are scarce evils. Nay, the very children, the youngest, which is not two years old, excepted, feel in the same manner; for they are a most loving family; and, if they had but a bare competency, would be the happiest people in the world.'—'I never saw the least sign of misery at her house,' replied Nancy; 'I am sure my heart bleeds for what you now tell me.'—'O child,' answered the mother, 'she hath always endeavoured to make the best of every thing. They have always been in great distress; but, indeed, this absolute ruin hath been brought upon them by others. The poor man was bail for the villain his brother; and, about a week ago, the very day before her lying-in, their goods were all carried away, and sold by an execution. He sent a letter to me of it by one of the bailiffs, which the villain never delivered. What must he think of my suffering a week to pass before he heard of me?'

It was not with dry eyes that Jones heard this narrative: when it was ended, he took Mrs. Miller apart with him into another room, and, delivering her his purse, in which was the sum of fifty pounds, desired her to send as much of it as she thought proper to these poor people. The look which Mrs. Miller gave Jones, on this oc-

casion, is not easy to be described. She burst into a kind of agony of transport, and cried out—‘Good Heavens! is there such a man in the world?’ But, recollecting herself, she said, ‘Indeed, I know one such; but can there be another?’—‘I hope, madam,’ cries Jones, ‘there are many who have common humanity: for to relieve such distresses in our fellow-creatures can hardly be called more.’ Mrs. Miller then took ten guineas, which were the utmost he could prevail with her to accept, and said, ‘She would find some means of conveying them early the next morning;’ adding, ‘that she had herself done some little matter for the poor people, and had not left them in quite so much misery as she found them.’

They then returned to the parlour, where Nightingale expressed much concern at the dreadful situation of these wretches, whom indeed he knew; for he had seen them more than once at Mrs. Miller’s. He inveighed against the folly of making one’s self liable for the debts of others; vented many bitter execrations against the brother; and concluded with wishing something could be done for the unfortunate family. ‘Suppose, madam,’ said he, ‘you should recommend them to Mr. Allworthy? Or what think you of a collection? I will give them a guinea with all my heart.’

Mrs. Miller made no answer; and Nancy, to whom her mother had whispered the generosity of Jones, turned pale upon the occasion; though, if either of them was angry with Nightingale, it was surely without reason. For the liberality of Jones, if he had known it, was not an example of which he had any obligation to follow; and there are thousands who would not have

Contributed a single halfpenny, as indeed he did not in effect, for he made no tender of any thing; and, therefore, as the others thought proper to make no demand, he kept his money in his pocket.

I have in truth observed, and shall never have a better opportunity than at present to communicate my observation, that the world are in general divided into two opinions concerning charity, which are the very reverse of each other. One party seems to hold, that all acts of this kind are to be esteemed as voluntary gifts; and however little you give (if indeed no more than your good wishes), you acquire a great degree of merit in so doing. Others, on the contrary, appear to be as firmly persuaded, that beneficence is a positive duty, and that whenever the rich fall greatly short of their ability in relieving the distresses of the poor, their pitiful largesses are so far from being meritorious, that they have only performed their duty by halves, and are in some sense more contemptible than those who have entirely neglected it.

To reconcile these different opinions is not in my power. I shall only add, that the givers are generally of the former sentiment, and the receivers are almost universally inclined to the latter.

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## CHAP. IX.

*Which treats of matters of a very different kind from those in the preceding chapter.*

**I**N the evening Jones met his lady again, and a long conversation again ensued between them; but, as it consisted only of the same ordinary oc-



currences as before, we shall avoid mentioning particulars, which we despair of rendering agreeable to the reader; unless he is one whose devotion to the fair sex, like that of the papists to their saints, wants to be raised by the aid of pictures. But I am so far from desiring to exhibit such pictures to the public; that I would wish to draw a curtain over those that have been lately set forth in certain French novels; very bungling copies of which have been presented us here, under the name of translations.

Jones grew still more and more impatient to see Sophia; and finding, after repeated interviews with Lady Bellaston, no likelihood of obtaining this by her means (for, on the contrary, the lady began to treat even the mention of the name of Sophia with resentment), he resolved to try some other method. He made no doubt but that Lady Bellaston knew where his angel was; so he thought it most likely that some of her servants should be acquainted with the same secret. Partridge, therefore, was employed to get acquainted with those servants, in order to fish this secret out of them.

Few situations can be imagined more uneasy than that to which his poor master was at present reduced; for besides the difficulties he met with in discovering Sophia, besides the fears he had of having disobliged her, and the assurance he had received from Lady Bellaston, of the resolution which Sophia had taken against him, and of her having purposely concealed herself from him, which he had sufficient reason to believe might be true; he had still a difficulty to combat, which it was not in the power of his mistress to remove, however kind her inclination might have been. This was the exposing of her to be disinherited

of all her father's estate, the almost inevitable consequence of their coming together without a consent, which he had no hopes of ever obtaining.

Add to all these, the many obligations which Lady Bellaston, whose violent fondness we can no longer conceal, had heaped upon him; so that, by her means, he was now become one of the best dressed men about town; and was not only relieved from those ridiculous distresses we have before mentioned, but was actually raised to a state of affluence beyond what he had ever known.

Now, though there are many gentlemen who very well reconcile it to their consciences to possess themselves of the whole fortune of a woman, without making her any kind of return; yet, to a mind, the proprietor of which doth not deserve to be hanged, nothing is, I believe, more irksome than to support love with gratitude only; especially where inclination pulls the heart a contrary way. Such was the unhappy case of Jones; for though the virtuous love he bore to Sophia, and which left very little affection for any other woman, had been entirely out of the question, he could never have been able to have made an adequate return to the generous passion of this lady, who had, indeed, been once an object of desire; but was now entered at least into the autumn of life; though she wore all the gaiety of youth, both in her dress and manner; nay, she contrived still to maintain the roses in her cheeks; but these, like flowers forced out of season by art, had none of that lively blooming freshness with which nature, at the proper time, bedecks her own productions. She had, besides, a certain imperfection, which renders some flowers,

though very beautiful to the eye, very improper to be placed in a wilderness of sweets, and what above all others is most disagreeable to the breath of love.

Though Jones saw all these discouragements on the one side, he felt his obligations full as strongly on the other; nor did he less plainly discern the ardent passion whence those obligations proceeded; the extreme violence of which, if he failed to equal, he well knew the lady would think him ungrateful; and, what is worse, he would have thought himself so. He knew the tacit consideration upon which all her favours were conferred; and as his necessity obliged him to accept them, so his honour, he concluded, forced him to pay the price. This, therefore, he resolved to do, whatever misery it cost him, and to devote himself to her, from that great principle of justice, by which the laws of some countries oblige a debtor, who is no otherwise capable of discharging his debt, to become the slave of his creditor.

While he was meditating on these matters, he received the following note from the lady:—

‘A very foolish, but a very perverse, accident hath happened since our last meeting, which makes it improper I should see you any more at the usual place. I will, if possible, contrive some other place by to-morrow. In the mean time, adieu!’

This disappointment, perhaps, the reader may conclude was not very great; but if it was, he was quickly relieved; for in less than an hour afterwards another note was brought him from the same hand, which contained as follows:—

‘ I have altered my mind since I wrote; a change which, if you are no stranger to the tenderest of all passions, you will not wonder at. I am now resolved to see you this evening at my own house, whatever may be the consequence. Come to me exactly at seven; I dine abroad, but will be at home by that time. A day, I find, to those that sincerely love, seems longer than I imagined.

‘ If you should accidentally be a few moments before me, bid them show you into the drawing-room.’

To confess the truth, Jones was less pleased with this last epistle, than he had been with the former, as he was prevented by it from complying with the earnest entreaties of Mr. Nightingale, with whom he had now contracted much intimacy and friendship. These entreaties were to go with that young gentleman and his company to a new play, which was to be acted that evening, and which a very large party had agreed to damn, from some dislike they had taken to the author, who was a friend to one of Mr. Nightingale’s acquaintance. And this sort of fun, our hero, we are ashamed to confess, would willingly have preferred to the above kind appointment; but his honour got the better of his inclination.

Before we attend him to this intended interview with the lady, we think proper to account for both the preceding notes, as the reader may possibly be not a little surprised at the imprudence of Lady Bellaston, in bringing her lover to the very house where her rival was lodged.

First, then, the mistress of the house where these lovers had hitherto met, and who had been

for some years a pensioner to that lady, was now become a methodist, and had that very morning waited upon her ladyship, and, after rebuking her very severely for her past life, had positively declared, that she would, on no account, be instrumental in carrying on any of her affairs for the future.

The hurry of spirits into which this accident threw the lady, made her despair of possibly finding any other convenience to meet Jones that evening; but, as she began a little to recover from her uneasiness at the disappointment, she set her thoughts to work; when luckily it came into her head to propose to Sophia to go to the play, which was immediately consented to, and a proper lady provided for her companion. Mrs. Honour was likewise dispatched with Mrs. Etoff on the same errand of pleasure; and thus her own house was left free for the safe reception of Mr. Jones, with whom she promised herself two or three hours of uninterrupted conversation, after her return from the place where she dined, which was at a friend's house in a pretty distant part of the town, near her old place of assignation, where she had engaged herself before she was well apprised of the revolution that had happened in the mind and morals of her late confidante.

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## CHAP. X.

*A chapter which, though short, may draw tears from some eyes.*

**M**r. Jones was just dressed to wait on Lady Bellaston, when Mrs. Miller rapped at his door;

and, being admitted, very earnestly desired his company below stairs to drink tea in the parlour.

Upon his entrance into the room, she presently introduced a person to him, saying, 'This, sir, is my cousin, who hath been so greatly beholden to your goodness; for which he begs to return you his sincerest thanks.'

The man had scarce entered upon that speech, which Mrs. Miller had so kindly prefaced, when both Jones and he, looking stedfastly at each other, showed at once the utmost tokens of surprise. The voice of the latter began instantly to falter; and, instead of finishing his speech, he sank down into a chair, crying, 'It is so; I am convinced it is so!'

'Bless me! what's the meaning of this?' cries Mrs. Miller; 'you are not ill, I hope, cousin? Some water! a dram this instant!'

'Be not frightened, madam,' cries Jones; 'I have almost as much need of a dram as your cousin. We are equally surprised at this unexpected meeting. Your cousin is an acquaintance of mine, Mrs. Miller.'

'An acquaintance!' cries the man.—'Oh, Heaven!'

'Ay, an acquaintance,' repeated Jones, 'and an honoured acquaintance too. When I do not love and honour the man who dares venture every thing to preserve his wife and children from instant destruction, may I have a friend capable of disowning me in adversity.'

'O you are an excellent young man,' cries Mrs. Miller:—'Yes, indeed, poor creature! he hath ventured every thing—If he had not had one of the best of constitutions, it must have killed him.'

‘Cousin,’ cries the man, who had now pretty well recovered himself, ‘this is the angel from Heaven whom I meant. This is he to whom, before I saw you, I owed the preservation of my Peggy. He it was, to whose generosity every comfort, every support, which I have procured for her, was owing. He is indeed the worthiest, bravest, noblest, of all human beings. O cousin, I have obligations to this gentleman of such a nature!’

‘Mention nothing of obligations,’ cries Jones eagerly; ‘not a word, I insist upon it, not a word!’ (meaning, I suppose, that he would not have him betray the affair of the robbery to any person)—‘If, by the trifle you have received from me, I have preserved a whole family, sure pleasure was never bought so cheap.’

‘O, sir!’ cries the man, ‘I wish you could this instant see my house. If any person had ever a right to the pleasure you mention, I am convinced it is yourself. My cousin tells me, she acquainted you with the distress in which she found us. That, sir, is all greatly removed, and chiefly by your goodness.—My children have now a bed to lie on,——and they have——they have——eternal blessings reward you for it—they have bread to eat. My little boy is recovered, my wife is out of danger, and I am happy. All, all owing to you, sir, and to my cousin here, one of the best of women. Indeed, sir, I must see you at my house. Indeed my wife must see you, and thank you. My children too must express their gratitude.—Indeed, sir, they are not without a sense of their obligation; but what is my feeling, when I reflect to whom I owe, that they are now capable of expressing their gratitude! O,

‘sir! the little hearts, which you have warmed,  
‘had now been cold as ice without your assist-  
‘ance.’

Here Jones attempted to prevent the poor man from proceeding; but, indeed, the overflowing of his own heart would of itself have stopped his words. And now Mrs. Miller likewise began to pour forth thanksgivings, as well in her own name, as in that of her cousin, and concluded with saying, ‘She doubted not but such goodness would meet a glorious reward.’

Jones answered, ‘He had been sufficiently rewarded already. Your cousin’s account, madam,’ said he, ‘hath given me a sensation more pleasing than I have ever known. He must be a wretch who is unmoved at hearing such a story: how transporting then must be the thought of having happily acted a part in this scene! If there are men who cannot feel the delight of giving happiness to others, I sincerely pity them, as they are incapable of tasting what is, in my opinion, a greater honour, a higher interest, and a sweeter pleasure, than the ambitious, the avaricious, or the voluptuous, man can ever obtain.’

The hour of appointment being now come, Jones was forced to take a hasty leave, but not before he had heartily shaken his friend by the hand, and desired to see him again as soon as possible; promising, that he would himself take the first opportunity of visiting him at his own house. He then stepped into his chair, and proceeded to Lady Bellaston’s, greatly exulting in the happiness which he had procured to this poor family; nor could he forbear reflecting, without horror, on the dreadful consequences which must have attended them, had he listened rather to the voice



of strict justice than to that of mercy, when he was attacked on the high road.

Mrs. Miller sung forth the praises of Jones, during the whole evening, in which Mr. Anderson, while he stayed, so passionately accompanied her, that he was often on the very point of mentioning the circumstances of the robbery. However, he luckily recollected himself, and avoided an indiscretion, which would have been so much the greater, as he knew Mrs. Miller to be extremely strict and nice in her principles. He was likewise well apprised of the loquacity of this lady ; and yet such was his gratitude, that it had almost got the better both of discretion and shame, and made him publish that which would have defamed his own character, rather than omit any circumstances which might do the fullest honour to his benefactor.

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## CHAP. XI.

*In which the reader will be surprised.*

MR. Jones was rather earlier than the time appointed, and earlier than the lady ; whose arrival was hindered, not only by the distance of the place where she dined, but by some other cross accidents, very vexatious to one in her situation of mind. He was accordingly shown into the drawing-room, where he had not been many minutes before the door opened, and in came——no other than Sophia herself, who had left the play before the end of the first act ; for this, as we have already said, being a new play, at which two large parties met, the one to damn, and the

other to applaud, a violent uproar, and an engagement between the two parties, had so terrified our heroine, that she was glad to put herself under the protection of a young gentleman, who safely conveyed her to her chair.

As Lady Bellaston had acquainted her that she should not be at home till late, Sophia, expecting to find no one in the room, came hastily in, and went directly to a glass, which almost fronted her, without once looking towards the upper end of the room, where the statue of Jones now stood motionless. In this glass it was, after contemplating her own lovely face, that she first discovered the said statue; when instantly turning about, she perceived the reality of the vision: upon which she gave a violent scream, and scarce preserved herself from fainting, till Jones was able to move to her, and support her in his arms.

To paint the looks or thoughts of either of these lovers is beyond my power. As their sensations, from their mutual silence, may be judged to have been too big for their own utterance, it cannot be supposed that I should be able to express them; and the misfortune is, that few of my readers have been enough in love to feel by their own hearts what passed at this time in their's.

After a short pause, Jones, with faltering accents, said——‘I see, madam, you are surprised.’——‘Surprised!’ answered she; ‘Oh Heavens! Indeed, I am surprised. I almost doubt whether you are the person you seem.’——‘Indeed,’ cries he, ‘my Sophia—pardon me, madam, for this once calling you so—I am that very wretched Jones, whom fortune, after so many disappointments, hath, at last, kindly conducted to you. Oh! my Sophia, did you know

‘ the thousand torments I have suffered in this long, fruitless pursuit.’—‘ Pursuit of whom?’ said Sophia, a little recollecting herself, and assuming a reserved air.—‘ Can you be so cruel to ask that question?’ cries Jones. ‘ Need I say, of you?’—‘ Of me!’ answered Sophia: ‘ hath Mr. Jones than any such important business with me?’—‘ To some, madam,’ cries Jones, ‘ this might seem an important business,’ (giving her the pocket-book.) ‘ I hope, madam, you will find it of the same value, as when it was lost.’ Sophia took the pocket-book, and was going to speak, when he interrupted her, thus:—‘ Let us not, I beseech you, lose one of these precious moments which fortune hath so kindly sent us. O my Sophia! I have business of a much superior kind. Thus, on my knees, let me ask your pardon.’—‘ My pardon,’ cries she: ‘ Sure, sir, after what is passed—you cannot expect, after what I have heard.’—‘ I scarce know what I say,’ answered Jones. ‘ By Heavens! I scarce wish you should pardon me. O, my Sophia! henceforth never cast away a thought on such a wretch as I am. If any remembrance of me should ever intrude to give a moment’s uneasiness to that tender bosom, think of my unworthiness; and let the remembrance of what passed at Upton blot me for ever from your mind.’

Sophia stood trembling all this while. Her face was whiter than snow, and her heart was throbbing through her stays. But, at the mention of Upton, a blush arose in her cheeks, and her eyes, which before she had scarce lifted up, were turned upon Jones with a glance of disdain. He understood this silent reproach, and replied to it thus: ‘ O my Sophia! my only love! you cannot hate

‘or despise me more for what happened there, than I do myself: but yet do me the justice to think, that my heart was never unfaithful to you—that had no share in the folly I was guilty of: it was even then unalterably yours. Though I despaired of possessing you, nay, almost of ever seeing you more, I doated still on your charming idea, and could seriously love no other woman. But if my heart had not been engaged, she, into whose company I accidentally fell at that cursed place, was not an object of serious love. Believe me, my angel, I have never seen her from that day to this; and never intend, or desire, to see her again.’ Sophia, in her heart, was very glad to hear this; but forcing into her face an air of more coldness than she had yet assumed, ‘Why,’ said she, ‘Mr. Jones, do you take the trouble to make a defence where you are not accused? If I thought it worth while to accuse you, I have a charge of an unpardonable nature indeed.’—‘What is it, for Heaven’s sake?’ answered Jones, trembling and pale, expecting to hear of his amour with Lady Bellaston. ‘Oh,’ said she, ‘how is it possible! Can every thing noble, and every thing base, be lodged together in the same bosom?’ Lady Bellaston, and the ignominious circumstance of having been kept, rose again in his mind, and stopped his mouth from any reply. ‘Could I have expected,’ proceeded Sophia, ‘such treatment from you? Nay, from any gentleman, from any man of honour? To have my name traduced in public; in inns, among the meanest vulgar! To have any little favours that my unguarded heart may have too lightly betrayed me to grant, boasted of there! Nay, even

‘to hear that you had been forced to fly from my  
‘love!’

Nothing could equal Jones’s surprise at these words of Sophia ; but yet, not being guilty, he was much less embarrassed how to defend himself, than if she had touched that tender string, at which his conscience had been alarmed. By some examination he presently found, that her supposing him guilty of so shocking an outrage against his love, and her reputation, was entirely owing to Partridge’s talk at the inns, before landlords and servants ; for Sophia confessed to him, it was from them that she received her intelligence. He had no very great difficulty to make her believe that he was entirely innocent of an offence so foreign to his character ; but she had a great deal to hinder him from going instantly home, and putting Partridge to death, which he more than once swore he would do. This point being cleared up, they soon found themselves so well pleased with each other, that Jones quite forgot he had began the conversation with conjuring her to give up all thoughts of him ; and she was in a temper to have given ear to a petition of a very different nature : for before they were aware, they had both gone so far, that he let fall some words that sounded like a proposal of marriage. To which she replied, ‘That, did not her duty to her father forbid her  
‘to follow her own inclinations, ruin with him  
‘would be more welcome to her, than the most  
‘affluent fortune with another man.’ At the mention of the word ruin, he started, let drop her hand, which he held for some time, and striking his breast with his own, cried out, ‘Oh, Sophia !  
‘can I then ruin thee ? No ! by Heavens, no ! I  
‘never will act so base a part. Dearest Sophia,  
‘whatever it costs me, I will renounce you : I

‘will give you up: I will tear all such hopes  
‘from my heart as are inconsistent with your real  
‘good. My love I will ever retain, but it shall  
‘be in silence; it shall be at a distance from you;  
‘it shall be in some foreign land; from whence no  
‘voice, no sigh of my despair, shall ever reach  
‘and disturb your ears. And when I am dead’—

He would have gone on, but was stopped by a flood of tears, which Sophia let fall in his bosom, upon which she leaned, without being able to speak one word. He kissed them off, which, for some moments, she allowed him to do without any resistance; but then, recollecting herself, gently withdrew out of his arms; and, to turn the discourse from a subject too tender, and which she found she could not support, bethought herself to ask him a question she never had time to put to him before—‘How he came into that ‘room?’ He began to stammer, and would, in all probability, have raised her suspicions by the answer he was going to give, when, at once, the door opened, and in came Lady Bellaston.

Having advanced a few steps, and seeing Jones and Sophia together, she suddenly stopped; when, after a pause of a few moments, recollecting herself, with admirable presence of mind, she said, though with sufficient indications of surprise both in voice and countenance, ‘I thought, Miss West-  
‘ern, you had been at the play?’

Though Sophia had no opportunity of learning of Jones by what means he had discovered her, yet as she had not the least suspicion of the real truth, or that Jones and Lady Bellaston were acquainted, so she was very little confounded; and the less, as the lady had, in all their conversations on the subject, entirely taken her side against her father.

With very little hesitation, therefore, she went through the whole story of what had happened at the playhouse, and the cause of her hasty return.

The length of this narrative gave Lady Bellaston an opportunity of rallying her spirits, and of considering in what manner to act. And as the behaviour of Sophia gave her hopes that Jones had not betrayed her, she put on an air of good humour, and said, 'I should not have broke in so abruptly upon you, Miss Western, if I had known you had company.'

Lady Bellaston fixed her eyes on Sophia whilst she spoke these words. To which that poor young lady, having her face overspread with blushes and confusion, answered, in a stammering voice, 'I am sure, madam, I shall always think the honour of your ladyship's company—' 'I hope, at least,' cries Lady Bellaston, 'I interrupt no business.'—'No, madam,' answered Sophia; 'our business was at an end. Your ladyship may be pleased to remember, I have often mentioned the loss of my pocket-book, which this gentleman, having very luckily found, was so kind to return it to me with the bill in it.'

Jones, ever since the arrival of Lady Bellaston, had been ready to sink with fear. He sat kicking his heels, playing with his fingers, and looking more like a fool, if it be possible, than a young booby squire, when he is first introduced into a polite assembly. He began, however, now to recover himself; and taking a hint from the behaviour of Lady Bellaston, who, he saw, did not intend to claim any acquaintance with him, he resolved as entirely to affect the stranger on his

part. He said, 'Ever since he had the pocket-book in his possession, he had used great diligence in inquiring out the lady whose name was writ in it; but never till that day could be so fortunate to discover her.'

Sophia had, indeed, mentioned the loss of her pocket-book to Lady Bellaston; but as Jones, for some reason or other, had never once hinted to her that it was in his possession, she believed not one syllable of what Sophia now said, and wonderfully admired the extreme quickness of the young lady, in inventing such an excuse. The reason of Sophia's leaving the playhouse met with no better credit; and, though she could not account for the meeting between these two lovers, she was firmly persuaded it was not accidental.

With an affected smile, therefore, she said—  
'Indeed, Miss Western, you have had very good luck in recovering your money. Not only as it fell into the hands of a gentleman of honour, but as he happened to discover to whom it belonged. I think you would not consent to have it advertised. It was great good fortune, sir, that you found out to whom the note belonged.'

'O madam,' cries Jones, 'it was inclosed in a pocket-book, in which the young lady's name was written.'

'That was very fortunate; indeed,' cries the lady: 'and it was no less so, that you heard Miss Western was at my house; for she is very little known.'

Jones had at length perfectly recovered his spirits; and as he conceived he had now an opportunity of satisfying Sophia, as to the question she had asked him just before Lady Bellaston came in,



he proceeded thus : ‘ Why, madam,’ answered he, ‘ it was by the luckiest chance imaginable I made this discovery. I was mentioning what I had found, and the name of the owner, the other night, to a lady at the masquerade, who told me, she believed she knew where I might see Miss Western ; and if I would come to her house the next morning, she would inform me. I went according to her appointment, but she was not at home ; nor could I ever meet with her till this morning, when she directed me to your ladyship’s house. I came accordingly, and did myself the honour to ask for your ladyship ; and upon my saying that I had very particular business, a servant showed me into this room ; where I had not been long before the young lady returned from the play.’

Upon his mentioning the masquerade, he looked very sily at Lady Bellaston, without any fear of being remarked by Sophia ; for she was visibly too much confounded to make any observations. This hint a little alarmed the lady, and she was silent ; when Jones, who saw the agitations of Sophia’s mind, resolved to take the only method of relieving her, which was by retiring : but before he did this, he said, ‘ I believe, madam, it is customary to give some reward on these occasions ;—I must insist on a very high one for my honesty ;—it is, madam, no less than the honour of being permitted to pay another visit here.’

‘ Sir,’ replied the lady, ‘ I make no doubt that you are a gentleman, and my doors are never shut to people of fashion.’

Jones then, after proper ceremonials, departed, highly to his own satisfaction, and no less to that of Sophia ; who was terribly alarmed lest Lady

Bellaston should discover what she knew already but too well:

Upon the stairs, Jones met his old acquaintance, Mrs. Honour, who, notwithstanding all she had said against him, was now so well-bred to behave with great civility. This meeting proved indeed a lucky circumstance, as he communicated to her the house where he lodged, with which Sophia was unacquainted.

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## CHAP. XII.

*In which the thirteenth book is concluded.*

**T**HE elegant Lord Shaftsbury somewhere objects to telling too much truth ; by which it may be fairly inferred, that, in some cases, to lie is not only excusable, but commendable.

And surely there are no persons who may so properly challenge a right to this commendable deviation from truth, as young women in the affair of love ; for which they may plead precept, education, and, above all, the sanction, nay, I may say the necessity, of custom ; by which they are restrained, not from submitting to the honest impulses of nature (for that would be a foolish prohibition), but from owning them.

We are not, therefore, ashamed to say, that our heroine now pursued the dictates of the above-mentioned right honourable philosopher. As she was perfectly satisfied, then, that Lady Bellaston was ignorant of the person of Jones, so she determined to keep her in that ignorance, though at the expense of a little fibbing.

Jones had not been long gone, before Lady Bellaston cried, 'Upon my word, a good pretty young fellow: I wonder who he is; for I don't remember ever to have seen his face before.'

'Nor I neither, madam,' cries Sophia. 'I must say he behaved very handsomely in relation to my note.'

'Yes; and he is a very handsome fellow,' said the lady: 'don't you think so?'

'I did not take much notice of him,' answered Sophia; 'but I thought he seemed rather awkward, and ungenteel than otherwise.'

'You are extremely right,' cries Lady Bellaston: 'you may see, by his manner, that he hath not kept good company. Nay, notwithstanding his returning your note, and refusing the reward, I almost question whether he is a gentleman. I have always observed there is a something in persons well-born, which others can never acquire. I think I will give orders not to be at home to him.'

'Nay, sure, madam,' answered Sophia, 'one can't suspect after what he hath done;—besides, if your ladyship observed him, there was an elegance in his discourse, a delicacy, a prettiness of expression, that, that——'

'I confess,' said Lady Bellaston, 'the fellow hath words——And indeed, Sophia, you must forgive me, indeed you must.'

'I forgive your ladyship!' said Sophia.

'Yes, indeed you must!' answered she, laughing; 'for I had a horrible suspicion when I first came into the room——I vow you must forgive it; but I suspected it was Mr. Jones himself.'

'Did your ladyship, indeed?' cries Sophia, blushing, and affecting a laugh.

‘Yes, I vow I did,’ answered she. ‘I can’t imagine what put it into my head; for, give the fellow his due, he was genteely dressed; which, I think, dear Sophy, is not commonly the case with your friend.’

‘This raillery,’ cries Sophia, ‘is a little cruel, Lady Bellaston, after my promise to your ladyship.’

‘Not at all, child,’ said the lady; ‘It would have been cruel before; but after you promised me never to marry without your father’s consent, in which you know is implied your giving up Jones, sure you can bear a little raillery on a passion which was pardonable enough in a young girl in the country, and of which you tell me you have so entirely got the better. What must I think, my dear Sophy, if you cannot bear a little ridicule even on his dress? I shall begin to fear you are very far gone indeed; and almost question whether you have dealt ingenuously with me.’

‘Indeed, madam,’ cries Sophia, ‘your ladyship mistakes me, if you imagine I had any concern on his account.’

‘On his account!’ answered the lady: ‘You must have mistaken me; I went no farther than his dress; for I would not injure your taste by any other comparison. I don’t imagine, my dear Sophy, if your Mr. Jones had been such a fellow as this—’

‘I thought,’ says Sophia, ‘your ladyship had allowed him to be handsome.’

‘Whom, pray?’ cried the lady, hastily.

‘Mr. Jones,’ answered Sophia;—and immediately recollecting herself, ‘Mr. Jones! no, no!’

‘ I ask your pardon ;—I mean the gentleman who was just now here.’

‘ O Sophy ! Sophy !’ cries the lady ; ‘ this Mr. Jones, I am afraid, still runs in your head.’

‘ Then, upon my honour, madam,’ said Sophia, ‘ Mr. Jones is as entirely indifferent to me, as the gentleman who just now left us.’

‘ Upon my honour,’ said Lady Bellaston, ‘ I believe it. Forgive me, therefore, a little innocent raillery ; but I promise you I will never mention his name any more.’

And now the two ladies separated, infinitely more to the delight of Sophia than of Lady Bellaston, who would willingly have tormented her rival a little longer, had not business of more importance called her away. As for Sophia, her mind was not perfectly easy under this first practice of deceit ; upon which, when she retired to her chamber, she reflected with the highest uneasiness and conscious shame. Nor could the peculiar hardship of her situation, and the necessity of the case, at all reconcile her mind to her conduct ; for the frame of her mind was too delicate to bear the thought of having been guilty of a falsehood, however qualified by circumstances. Nor did this thought once suffer her to close her eyes during the whole succeeding night.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.













